

Hanoi Aides in Paris Won't See Her

POW's Wife Fears Code Says He's Dying

PARIS, Feb. 16 (AP).—Say hello to Paul and his family and tell him to start working on my new fiber-glass vault... Love always, Jack."

This cryptic line in a letter from a prisoner of war in a North Vietnamese camp has convinced Ruth Bomar that her husband, Lt. Col. Jack W. Bomar, 45, is dying from a kidney ailment.

Mrs. Bomar, who is from Mesa, Ariz., received the letter Jan. 11. Her husband, who was an Air Force navigator based in Thailand, was shot down over North Vietnam on Feb. 4, 1967.

He was aware that he had a kidney ailment and so was the Air Force. But he was permitted to fly on a one-year "waiver" because the ailment did not require therapy then.

Letter in 1969

In Paris in a vain attempt to see North Vietnamese officials, Mrs. Bomar said, "Back in 1969 I had a letter and my husband said, 'Have Paul—Paul is his brother, he's in the fiber-glass business and builds boats—he said Paul should build him a fiber-glass rocking chair.'"

"At the time I didn't associate it with his kidneys. I thought maybe they didn't get any exercise. I figured that when he got home he would want a rocking chair... and wouldn't be able to do anything for awhile."

Then a letter dated last Dec. 13 came. "My health is fair, honey," it said. "Enjoy boys high school days." The Bomars have children in high school but Mrs. Bomar thinks her husband was telling her he was in a "daze"—sick.

Then the letter said, "Tell Paul to cancel fiber-glass rocking chair and build me a fiber-glass wheel-chair."

"Say Hello to Paul"

The Jan. 11 letter said, "Ho hum, another year down the drain... Say hello to Paul and his family... and to start working on my new fiber-glass vault."

Mrs. Bomar said, "He's saying if he doesn't get help, he's going to be in a casket. I feel from this letter that he is trying to tell me and our government that if something isn't done that he won't make it home, that he is dying."

She added that since the last letter she had contacted Red Cross and U. S. officials in



Lt. Col. Jack Bomar



Mrs. Bomar

Washington and U. S. officials in Paris, and had attempted without success to see North Vietnamese officials here. She said the Red Cross had sent two messages to Hanoi, but had received no response. The Red Cross offered to provide an artificial kidney machine and technicians to operate it, she said.

Faced with refusal of the North Vietnamese to see her, Mrs. Bomar decided to make public her worries about her husband. Asked if she was not concerned that revelation of her husband's

correspondence would cause him harm, she said, "Hanoi knows and we know that my husband needs medical attention. So I want the whole world to know. I don't think anything at this stage would hurt. I feel that time is running out for my husband."

The U. S. delegation to the Vietnam peace talks said Mrs. Bomar had attempted over six days to see the North Vietnamese delegation, but could not get an appointment. Attempts to reach the North Vietnamese delegation for comment failed.

Bomb on Ferry to Belfast

(Continued from Page 1)

bombs from an embankment above the highway at two army Land Rovers returning to headquarters at Lisburn, near Belfast, an army spokesman said.

"There was no warning, just suddenly a hail of gunfire from the embankment and several bombs," the spokesman said. "The drivers gave the vehicles full speed and escaped the ambush with no further casualties," the spokesman said.

Passengers on the Londonderry bus told of at least two men attacking the driver as the vehicle stopped in the city's Catholic Creggan Housing Estate and dragging him out at gunpoint, police said.

A short time later the man's body, shot through the head, was dumped in front of a British Army post in the nearby Brandywell area from a speeding car.

In Newry, near the border with the Irish Republic, a magistrate adjourned cases against a Roman Catholic member of the

British Parliament from Ulster, Bernadette Devlin, and 25 other persons accused of defying a government ban on marches.

Earlier, British troops found a 19-year-old boy tarred and feathered, lying in the middle of a country road outside Lurgan. An army spokesman said it looked like IRA work.

"It looks like the IRA held a mass kangaroo court somewhere in the city... This is obviously the work of an IRA punishment squad," he said.

Hillery Holds Talks In Belgium, Holland

BRUSSELS, Feb. 16 (Reuters).—Irish External Affairs Minister Patrick Hillery today explained his government's views on the situation in Northern Ireland in talks here with Belgian Foreign Minister Pierre Harmel. Later he went on to The Hague for similar talks with Dutch Foreign Minister Norbert Schmelzer.

Until today, the Communists had merely been lobbing mortar rounds and shells and aiming sniper fire against two columns of government troops.

U.S. Bombers Strike North In New Raids

Hanoi Claims Two Were Shot Down

(Continued from Page 1)

nam's Central Highlands, where it joins with the borders of Laos and Cambodia, and where U.S. officials have been predicting a major offensive.

It was disclosed that allied troops captured a document in the past few days in coastal Binh Dinh Province indicating still a new date for a major offensive.

The document indicates a postponement of any offensive in Binh Dinh until June or July because the Viet Cong feel they do not have enough resources to make a big impact now, sources said.

The U.S. command reported 48 air strikes by tactical fighter-bombers against Communist positions in South Vietnam during the first 12 hours after the end of the 24-hour allied cease-fire at 6 p.m. Tuesday.

The latest series of raids, curtailed by the allied cease-fire, totaled 1,070 the total number of tactical fighter-bomber and B-52 strikes reported against Communist infiltration routes and staging areas in South Vietnam since last Wednesday.

The raids are the most intense in South Vietnam in 18 months.

Carrier to Sail Early

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (Reuters).—The 75,000-ton aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk is sailing from San Diego tomorrow to boost U.S. air power attacking infiltration routes into South Vietnam, the Defense Department said today.

The ship, which carries 70 planes, is leaving a month earlier than planned, Pentagon spokesman Jerry Friedman told reporters.

The carrier—the Coral Sea, the Hancock and the Constellation—are already stationed off South Vietnam.

Counterattack in Cambodia

PHNOM PENH, Feb. 16 (Reuters).—Communist forces launched a fierce counter-offensive today against Cambodian troops threatening their sanctuaries in the sacred city of Angkor.

The battle continued until dusk on the eastern flank of the Cambodian drive against the Communist strongholds in the Angkor temple, the Cambodian military command reported.

Until today, the Communists had merely been lobbing mortar rounds and shells and aiming sniper fire against two columns of government troops.



ONE MORE VICTIM—A Cambodian soldier holding up one of his comrades who was wounded in fighting near the historic ruins of the ancient Angkor Wat temple complex.

Mrs. Gandhi Welcomes Idea Of Indian Dialogue With U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

or noninvolvement. For us non-alignment only means that we don't belong to any military bloc.

"We started this policy of ours when there were two military blocs in the world. Things have changed since then but our policy remains the same."

"We reserve the right to make our own judgments and to make our own decisions despite what other countries may wish."

Mrs. Gandhi made it clear that Indian insistence on non-alignment also includes a desire for improved relations with China, which has long been regarded as an adversary. The two nations fought a brief war in a border dispute in 1962.

"We would also like normal relations with China," Mrs. Gandhi said. "They are not very warm now—but they are not really any worse today than they were before, for quite a long time."

The prime minister reserved comment on the visit to Peking of President Nixon.

She said she thought that American policy toward India had changed—plainly meaning for the worse—"when your policy toward China changed." But she added:

"I think the United States always has had difficulty in understanding India. Western nations have a habit of regarding the West as the center of the world. But obviously we can't see always through the same eye. And even when the United States spoke of supporting India, it was arming Pakistan."

Mrs. Gandhi insisted that the creation of an independent Bangladesh would in no way enhance the left-wing forces known to exist in the eastern Indian provinces of Assam and West Bengal or help them to endanger Indian unity. She claimed that there were fewer left-wing extremists in Bangladesh than in India so that its birth as a new nation in no way affected the problem of this country.

However, she thought that the pro-Chinese Marxist revolutionary movement and the pro-Chinese wing of India's Communist party were less menacing now than they were last year because the public was at last ignoring their threats and testifying in court against Marxist charged with criminal acts.

She insisted that India had no plan to break up West Pakistan and had never had such a plan during the recent war. The only official strategy then, she said, was "a holding operation" on the western front.

She professed to wish a strong and independent Pakistan (meaning, of course, one West Pakistan) but "this cannot come about except on the basis of friendship with India."

She believed that Bangladesh would be able to start off with a logical economic base linked closely to India by common needs and shared river systems. She wished that the Indian Ocean region could be kept free of superpower naval rivalry but was frankly skeptical about how this could be achieved.

But Mr. Volcker warned Mr. Rous that a reopening of the South African gold agreement might produce pressures from some countries to allow even greater amounts of gold to come into the monetary system.

No New Taxes

On domestic matters, Mr. Connally said that the administration had no plans to ask for a value-added tax or any other tax during this calendar year.

He reiterated statements by other administration officials that the administration's projections for economic growth and reduced unemployment were realistic.

He said that the government's financing needs to take care of the budget deficit of almost \$39 billion this fiscal year and \$35 billion next year "will not impinge on overvalued credit markets."

Mr. Connally disavowed a confidential staff paper produced by a Treasury economist which said that "over the next few years a 4 percent unemployment rate as a national goal is not feasible without significant inflation."

Committee chairman William French, D. Wis., caught Mr. Connally off guard when he cited the Treasury staff document. Mr. Connally said that it "does not have the stamp of approval of the Treasury Department."

Although Mr. Connally defended a 4 percent as a goal, he conceded that "to reach it without inflation will be very difficult. We shouldn't kid ourselves that it will be easy."

Housing Starts Rise

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (Reuters).—Housing starts rose 4.8 percent in January from December to a record seasonally adjusted annual rate of 2.5 million, the Commerce Department reported today.

The approvals were for machine tools and similar equipment. The department did not release the names of the firms involved.

A department spokesman said the firms are still engaged in competitive bidding for the project and the dollar amount to licensees does not necessarily represent final investment plans.

Malraux's Counsel to Nixon: Use 'Political Talent' on Mao

By Ronald Koven

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (WP).—President Nixon will have the same problem deciding whether Mao Tse-tung is serious with him or is stringing him along as does a woman trying to tell whether a woman means it when she says she loves him, according to Andre Malraux.

"Political talent" is the way one knows the difference, Mr. Malraux, 70, said yesterday. "A great leader can understand when he is being fooled, and a bad one does not know it."

This was the French writer's conclusion to an hour-long news conference in which he said that Mr. Nixon should be prepared to offer Chairman Mao something like a Marshall Plan for China and that anything else would be "meaningless talk."

Mr. Malraux said that Chairman Mao told him in 1965 that, with only 10 percent of China's arable land still uncultivated, the only way for China to raise its standard of living is to industrialize and that the only country that could afford to underwrite such a vast undertaking would be the United States "since I cannot repay for 25 or 30 years."

"Is the richest country ready to help the poorest?" is the way Mr. Malraux summed it up.

Key Determination

Answering his own question, he said that he got the impression from his conversation with Mr. Nixon here Monday that the President is ready to do so if he determines that Chairman Mao means business.

Mr. Malraux said that he had advised Mr. Nixon that in making that assessment it would be "a mistake to take this as a conversation between Catholics and Protestants at the time of the wars of religion—it's a conversation between Catholics and Protestants today."

Speaking at his press conference in the green-and-gilt Louis XVI salon of the French Embassy residence, Mr. Malraux, who was in China in the 1930s during the civil war, stressed his belief that Chairman Mao's revolutionary fervor had shifted from the struggle against imperialism to the struggle for a higher standard of living.

"The Chinese," he said, "are absolutely not interested in their own international revolutionary speeches. What have they done? Nothing in Vietnam. Nothing in Pakistan. Some little roads... Let's be serious. Why the hell are we talking about this, because of a few students?"

As for the U.S. presence in Indochina, he dismissed that as "no longer important" now that "no one believes any more" that the Americans are there to push back Chinese Communism. As a

matter of fact, Mr. Malraux said, the Chinese do not want peace in Indochina because they can use the continuation of the war as a rallying cry for national unity.

"The revolution is behind him," Mr. Malraux said of Chairman Mao. "You don't refight every morning a battle you've already won."

Asked how he explained the change in Peking's hostility in Washington, Mr. Malraux said simply: "Time passes."

Nixon Leaves Today on His Peking Trip

(Continued from Page 1)

special indoctrination courses to explain Mr. Nixon's visit. The theme of these sessions, according to Mr. Gompertz, is that alliances with adversaries can be beneficial under certain circumstances.

Several China specialists here believe that Peking decided to seek conciliation with the United States primarily to counterbalance a growing threat from the Soviet Union.

The President said last Monday that "this trip should not be one which would create very great optimism or very great pessimism." He added that 20 years of mutual hostility and lack of communication in Chinese-U.S. relations "will not be swept away in one week of discussion."

Mr. Kissinger has said that "there is no commitment by either side to any detailed agenda" and that the discussions between the President and the Chinese leaders will be "free-wheeling."

The talks are expected to cover subjects ranging from Taiwan to the Indochina war and the U.S. troop presence in South Korea to Soviet policy in Asia and the future role of Japan.

It is expected that the President and the Chinese leaders will agree to mutual scientific and technological exchange between the United States and China. The two sides are reportedly already in accord on establishing a permanent channel of communications, although this will not be a conventional form of diplomatic relations.

How Move Developed

Describing the evolution of his approach to China, the President implied in his annual foreign policy report to Congress earlier this month that his move was made possible by the Chinese dispute with the Soviet Union.

"With the time long past when one nation could speak for all Communist countries," he said, "we deal with individual nations on the basis of their foreign, and not their domestic, policy."

Mr. Nixon said that he had considered an approach to Peking as early as October, 1967, when he wrote that many American policy toward Asia may come to grips with the reality of China. After taking office in January, 1969, he recalled, he began a series of small steps to establish a climate conducive to reconciliation with Peking.

These included a revision of the embargo on trade with China dating from the Korean war and a softening of restrictions on travel by Americans to China.

On Monday, President Nixon further eased trade restrictions with China by placing them on a par with those for the Soviet Union.

Mr. Nixon will be the first U.S. President to visit China while in office. Ulysses S. Grant visited Peking after his term expired and Herbert Hoover worked as an engineer in China before he entered politics.

WEATHER

ALABAMA	12	4	Cloudy
ALASKA	12	4	Cloudy
ARIZONA	12	4	Very cloudy
ARKANSAS	12	4	Partly cloudy
CALIFORNIA	12	4	Cloudy
COLORADO	12	4	Cloudy
CONNECTICUT	12	4	Cloudy
DELAWARE	12	4	Cloudy
FLORIDA	12	4	Cloudy
GEORGIA	12	4	Cloudy
ILLINOIS	12	4	Cloudy
INDIANA	12	4	Cloudy
IOWA	12	4	Cloudy
KANSAS	12	4	Cloudy
KENTUCKY	12	4	Cloudy
LOUISIANA	12	4	Cloudy
MAINE	12	4	Cloudy
MARYLAND	12	4	Cloudy
MASSACHUSETTS	12	4	Cloudy
MICHIGAN	12	4	Cloudy
MINNESOTA	12	4	Cloudy
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MISSOURI	12	4	Cloudy
MONTANA	12	4	Cloudy
NEBRASKA	12	4	Cloudy
NEVADA	12	4	Cloudy
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NEW JERSEY	12	4	Cloudy
NEW MEXICO	12	4	Cloudy
NEW YORK	12	4	Cloudy
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RHODE ISLAND	12	4	Cloudy
SOUTH CAROLINA	12	4	Cloudy
SOUTH DAKOTA	12	4	Cloudy
TENNESSEE	12	4	Cloudy
TEXAS	12	4	Cloudy
UTAH	12	4	Cloudy
Vermont	12	4	Cloudy
Virginia	12	4	Cloudy
Washington	12	4	Cloudy
West Virginia	12	4	Cloudy
Wisconsin	12	4	Cloudy
Wyoming	12	4	Cloudy

U.S. 1700 GMT, others at 1300 GMT.

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DEATH NOTICE

Mrs. H. Edwin Gilbert and children wish to inform friends and business associates of the death of

Mr. H. Edwin Gilbert, 55, on Wednesday morning, February 16, at his home, 108 Jungle Road, Palm Beach, Florida, after a long illness. Mr. Gilbert, who spent his entire career in the petroleum industry, served as President of Gulf Petroleum S.A. and was also a Resident Director of Gulf S.A. Executive in Paris. Mr. Gilbert was a founding partner of International Petroleum Travelers and the owner of the Saint-Germain Golf Club in Paris. In the U.S.A., he was a member of The Everglades Club, The Club at Sea Beach, D.R.E. and The Yale Club. The funeral service is expected to take place in Rockledge, New York, on February 21, 1972.

The approvals were for machine tools and similar equipment. The department did not release the names of the firms involved.

A department spokesman said the firms are still engaged in competitive bidding for the project and the dollar amount to licensees does not necessarily represent final investment plans.

Over Charge They Aided Enemy

Democrats Condemn Aide to Nixon

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (UPI).—The Senate Democratic Policy Committee yesterday unanimously adopted a resolution condemning White House aide H. R. Haldeman for his remarks about critics of the President's peace plan.

Mr. Haldeman's comments on a television show, that Democrats were "consciously aiding and abetting the enemy" with criticism of Mr. Nixon's eight-point

peace plan, were rapped in an 11-to-0 vote of the policy committee.

Although Mr. Haldeman was not mentioned by name, the resolution said "recent statements on nationwide television by spokesmen for the administration" reflected "an extraordinarily undeveloped sense of the basic rights of every American citizen under the Constitution" and "a total unawareness of the responsibility of elected members of the govern-

ment of this country... to discuss or disagree with any policies."

"Serious and Censure"

The policy committee said Mr. Haldeman and other spokesmen making the same type of charge "should be subject to the most serious scrutiny and censure."

An earlier draft of the same resolution mentioned Mr. Haldeman specifically by name and said that if one senator had made similar charges against another he would be subject to censure.

This was revised, policy committee chairman Sen. Mike Mansfield, of Montana, said, after discussion within the committee.

The resolution was initiated by Sen. Stuart Symington of Missouri in a letter to the policy committee last week. Sen. Symington said Mr. Haldeman's television statement "clearly is a serious charge, and those of us who went through the so-called McCarthy era of the early fifties intend to do our best to prevent the recurrence of any such experience."

Sen. Symington was a leading foe of the late Sen. Joseph McCarthy, R., Wis., during Sen. McCarthy's period of wide-ranging accusations against individuals as alleged Communists, charges which eventually led to Sen. McCarthy's censure by the Senate.

Sen. Mansfield told reporters that Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, of Maine, a leading Democratic presidential contender, and Sens. Herman E. Talmadge, of Georgia, and Warren G. Magnuson, of Washington, were absent from the policy committee vote, but all other 11 members were there and the vote was unanimous.

The Voters

Those voting were Sen. Mansfield, Senate Appropriations Committee chairman Sen. Allen J. Ellender, of Louisiana; Sen. Symington; and Sens. H. Hughes, of Iowa; Robert C. Byrd, of West Virginia; John O. Pastore, of Rhode Island; J. William Fulbright, of Arkansas; Philip A. Hart, of Michigan; Daniel K. Inouye, of Hawaii; Ernest F. Hollibaugh, of South Carolina; and Frank E. Moss, of Utah.

In other political actions, Sen. Robert H. Humphrey, D., Minn., had his bid for an early endorsement by labor rejected in Miami Beach. "Not a chance," said AFL-CIO president George Meany to Sen. Humphrey's hope for endorsement before the July Democratic nominating convention.

Three other Democratic contenders, Sens. Muskie, Henry M. Jackson, of Washington, and Vance Hartke, of Indiana, also visited labor leaders in quest of support.

Former Sen. Eugene McCarthy, campaigning in Minneapolis, called Mr. Nixon's opposition to mandatory school busing a "defiance of the Constitution."

For a President to say he would not enforce the law as interpreted by the courts is quite a revolutionary position," Mr. McCarthy said. Sen. Jackson assailed Sen. Muskie in a speech in Hollywood, Fla., saying: "I think he's moved away from the progressive center (of the Democratic party) to where he is taking the position of the McGoverns and the McGoverns."

In New Hampshire, Rep. Wilbur Mills of Arkansas said he believes the convention will not be able to select a presidential candidate on the first ballot "and if none of the others can win on the first, maybe I can win on the second." The House Ways and Means Committee chairman said "this is a draft-Mills campaign" and he was not spending a cent in New Hampshire and he had no idea how much was being spent in his behalf.

Mansfield, Scott Bar Change In Constitution Over Busing

By Eric Wentworth

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (UPI).—Both Senate majority leader Mike Mansfield, of Montana, and minority leader Hugh Scott, of Pennsylvania, said yesterday that they oppose pending constitutional amendments to block forced busing of school children.

The two party leaders agreed that enacting such an amendment would be difficult and time consuming. Sen. Scott also opposed any constitutional change that would conflict with the present 14th Amendment's equal-protection provisions.

Their statements further dampened hopes of those Senate colleagues and House members who favor amending the Constitution as the possibly slow, but only sure, way to bar court-ordered

busing to desegregate public schools. President Nixon met Monday with key aides and eight congressional supporters of the constitutional amendment strategy, and assured the lawmakers he determined to find some remedy to the busing problem.

Mr. Nixon declined for the time being to endorse the constitutional route, however, and Vice President Agnew said on television that he personally opposes an amendment.

AFL-CIO Opposition

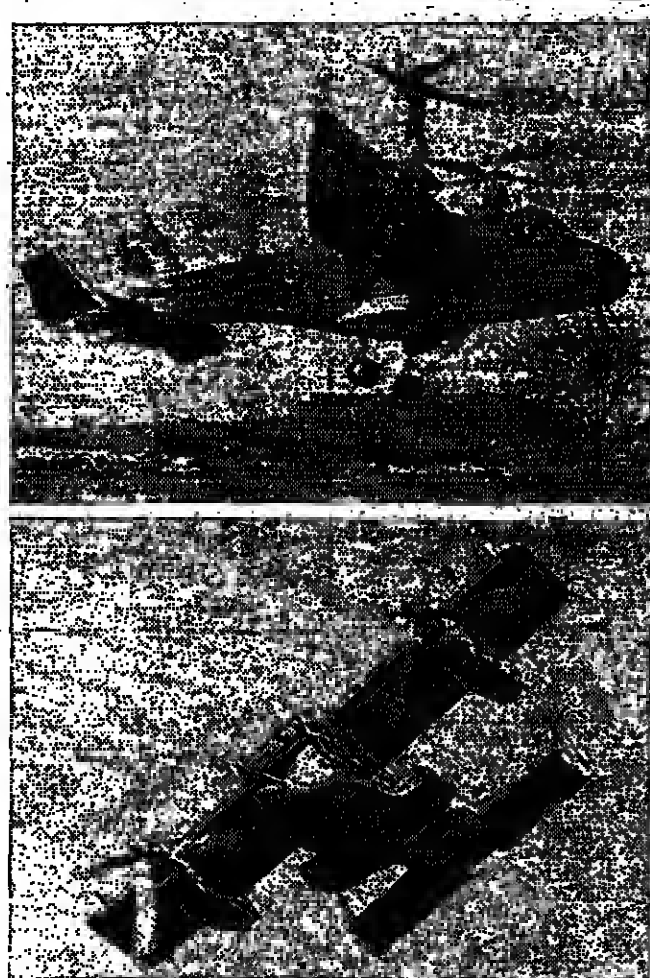
Meanwhile the AFL-CIO executive council, meeting in Bal Harbour, Fla., also stressed yesterday its opposition to a constitutional amendment. President George Meany said the council is particularly against the measure offered by Rep. Norman F. Lent, R., N. Y., and Tennessee GOP Sen. Howard H. Baker Jr. and William E. Brock Jr.—which he called a "meat-ax approach."

This amendment states: "No public-school student shall, because of his race, creed or color, be assigned to or required to attend a particular school."

The AFL-CIO council adopted a statement yesterday saying: "We wholeheartedly support busing when it will improve the educational opportunities of the children, and deplore the actions of those individuals or groups who are creating a divisive political issue." Mr. Meany insisted the council was not referring to President Nixon.

Kennedy Is in Tokyo

TOKYO, Feb. 16 (UPI).—Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., arrived in Tokyo today on his way home from Bangladesh.



TAKING OFF—New vertical and short take-off and landing (V/STOL) plane, made by Canadair of Montreal, was demonstrated Monday to the U.S. Navy. Top photo shows the CI-84 taking off, with wings vertical, from the copter landing pad at the Pentagon.

Absolves 'Banished' Admiral

Anderson Says FBI Erred In Naming Source of Leaks

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (UPI).—The syndicated columnist Jack Anderson asserted yesterday that the Nixon administration had erroneously "fingered" a rear admiral as the source of secret documents leaked to him about the U.S. role in the recent India-Pakistan war.

At a news conference in New York, Mr. Anderson said that Rear Adm. Robert O. Welander had been "banished" from the Pentagon to sea duty because the White House thought he was the source of the information.

"But the information will keep coming because they plugged the wrong leak," he said. "The FBI got the wrong man. I never have talked to Welander. He gave me nothing. His career is ruined because the FBI made a mistake."

Jerry W. Friedman, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, declined to discuss Mr. Anderson's remarks. And he said "no comment" when asked a series of questions dealing with the substance of Mr. Anderson's assertions.

The Pentagon did confirm that the Navy officer was transferred on Feb. 1 from a job in the office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to head of cruiser-destroyer flotilla 6 based in Charleston, S.C.

A Navy Department source said that such a flotilla usually consists of about a dozen ships and would have been called a "division" for Adm. Welander, who achieved his rank last July.

He is scheduled to report to his new post on March 1, and the Defense Department said he was on leave, "whereabouts unknown." No one answered the phone at his last listed residence in Alexandria, Va.

Some of those documents were published in part by Mr. Anderson and made available to other newspapers by him, but he insisted that Adm. Welander had had nothing to do with leaking the documents to him.

Asked if he would be willing to take a lie detector test in that assertion, Mr. Anderson said he would.

The columnist said he had "several sources" for the secret documents. He said his sources had informed him that Adm. Welander "had been purged" as the result of the FBI investigation into the unauthorized release of the documents.

Adm. Welander, 47, is a graduate of the Naval Academy and had combat experience in both the Korean and Vietnam wars. He has received the Bronze Star and the Legion of Merit, and holds a master's degree in foreign affairs from George Washington University.

He worked from 1969 to December, 1970, in the office of the Chief of Naval Operations, first in the office of strategy and concepts and then in congressional and policy coordination.

From December, 1970, until this month he was chief of the operations, plans and military assistance division of the office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, a position in which he had close contact with the work of the National Security Council, headed by Henry A. Kissinger, the President's adviser on national security.

The purpose of Mr. Anderson's news conference was to publicize the publication in May of a book called "The Anderson Papers," a compilation of the documents.

In the telephone interview, Mr. Anderson said that since the FBI investigations began, his sources had become nervous. He said he was told that only one copy was now kept of minutes of the WHAG sessions and that this copy was "very tight."

Zanuck Paintings Stolen

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP).—Thieves made off with more than \$30,000 worth of paintings from the Hotel Plaza suite of Darryl F. Zanuck, movie producer, police reported last night. The paintings were cut from their frames. Police added that there appeared to be "no forced entry into the suite."

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Union Heads Vote to End Dock Strike

Locals Must Ratify West Coast Accord

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16 (UPI).—Senior union officials voted last night to recommend a tentative agreement to 15,000 striking West Coast dockers, marking the way for a possible resumption of work by next week.

The meeting of 100 officials of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, representing 20 locals, approved the tentative agreement to end the strike, which entered its 120th day today. The agreement is still subject to ratification by the union membership.

Stanley Rogers, a spokesman for union leader Harry Bridges, said the officials had recommended that members "approve the proposed agreement and tentatively end the strike." He said the locals will finish balloting by Saturday and that, if they approve, work could resume by Sunday.

The contract was reached last week by the union and the Pacific Maritime Association, which represents 122 companies, including many foreign shipping firms.

Guaranteed Annual Wage

The tentative two-year agreement includes a guaranteed annual wage—a provision to pay for 34 hours of work a week for full-time workers and 16 hours for part-time workers, whether or not work is available.

Full-time workers will receive a 24 percent pay increase over two years, bringing the hourly wage scale to \$4.50.

The pay increase is higher than those in most major contracts approved recently by the Federal Fair Labor Board.

Mr. Rogers said membership balloting would begin immediately in the eight regions on the West Coast. A simple majority is needed for ratification.

Strike Began July 1

The strike began on July 1, when dockers walked off their jobs after negotiators could not resolve an issue over what union would handle container cargo.

The union contends that members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters have handled increasing amounts of container cargo, costing longshoremen about 1,500 jobs.

On Oct. 6 President Nixon imposed a 60-day cooling off period under a Taft-Hartley injunction, which expired Dec. 26.

Both sides voluntarily agreed to extend their working agreement, but the union broke off talks Jan. 17 when the union and the Maritime Association could not agree how to handle income from a penalty fee arrangement for container cargoes handled by unions other than the longshoremen's union.

Mexico and China

Establish Relations

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 16 (UPI).—Mexico has established diplomatic relations with China, the governments here and in Peking announced.

The Mexican move had been under discussion by the government of President Luis Echeverria for several months. Cuba, Chile and Peru are the other Latin American nations which have exchanged embassies with China.

Weightless Skylab Astronauts To Weigh Themselves in Space

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Feb. 16 (AP).—Astronauts aboard the orbiting Skylab later this year will be able to weigh themselves in the "weightlessness" of space. But they won't use anything even resembling ordinary scales.

Skylab missions are scheduled to last up to 56 days and the astronauts' weights will be among the medical factors under observation.

To weigh himself, a Skylab astronaut will strap himself into a chair-like device and pull his knees back almost to his shoulders.

His feet will be braced against a metal bar attached to the chair, and his hands will clasp the same bar for stability. He must tense his muscles while in this crouched position and hold his breath for about ten seconds while precise measurements are taken.

The "space scales" don't depend on the pull of earth's gravity as ordinary scales do. They measure mass, a fundamental property related to the amount of matter in a body.

Passing Jupiter En Route

U.S. Prepares for Saturn Shot Leaving in '77, Arriving in '80

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (UPI).—The U.S. space agency is planning to send two Mariner-type spacecraft to Jupiter and Saturn in 1977, with the craft leaving 20 days apart from Cape Kennedy, Fla., passing Jupiter 16 months later and arriving at Saturn late in 1980.

Although all details are not available, it is understood that the two spacecraft will be a television camera to transmit pictures of Jupiter and Saturn back to earth and instruments to investigate the atmosphere, magnetic fields and radiation belts that circle the two planets.

These tentative plans for a \$360 million voyage will replace the \$750 million Grand Tour to the five outer planets that was dropped by the Nixon administration for budgetary reasons.

The first report of the change of plans came Jan. 24, when the National Aeronautics and Space Administration made public its budget request for the next fiscal year.

On the new program, the Mariner spacecraft will use Jupiter for a gravity assist to fly to Saturn.

The launch vehicle that must be used to take spacecraft as far as Saturn is a Titan-Centaur with a solid-fueled third stage called the Booster II. Two of these boosters would cost about \$67 million in addition to the \$360 million in spacecraft costs.

At the time of the Mariner flights, Jupiter will be 490 million miles from earth and Saturn almost 900 million miles. The spacecraft will be so far from the sun that they will need radioactive generators instead of solar cells to supply their instruments with power.

Bail Is Reduced For UN Russian Arrested as Spy

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (UPI).—Bail for a Soviet Union national employee who was arrested with secret plans for a U.S. Navy jet fighter in his possession was decreased today from \$500,000 to \$100,000 on the strength of assurances from the Soviet Embassy in Washington.

Bail for Valery Markelov, 33-year-old translator, was set yesterday by U.S. Magistrate Max Schiffman at a Brooklyn arraignment marked by the suspect's refusal to speak English and his rejection of a court-appointed attorney.

When the hearing resumed today, Mr. Markelov was accompanied by an attorney of his own choosing, Donald Ruby, and the arraignment on espionage charges was completed and the bail lowered. Magistrate Schiffman scheduled a hearing for Feb. 23.

Mr. Ruby said he assured the court on behalf of the Soviet Union that Mr. Markelov would obey the orders of the court to limit his movements to Manhattan and Washington, where he plans to consult embassy officials. He said Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin "personally would submit a letter to the court, attesting to Mr. Markelov's good intentions."

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It is with sadness that I must report to you at the outset of your tenure that our commitment and our support are in disarray," Mr. Warren said.

Mr. Warren voted the criticism at a dinner in honor of UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, given by the UN Association of the United States, of which Mr. Warren is chairman.

Congress recently authorized U.S. imports of chrome from Rhodesia, against which the Security Council voted economic sanctions because of segregation policies by Rhodesia's white minority government. Congress also cut contributions to the International Labor Organization and threatened drastic cuts in other UN contributions.

"It is with sadness that I must report to you at the outset of your tenure that our commitment and our support are in disarray," Mr. Warren said.

Ask for one of the world's great whiskies.



Lottery Starts In Connecticut

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 16 (AP).—Tickets for the Connecticut lottery went on sale yesterday.

A total of 3.5 million 50-cent tickets has been printed for sale at 3,000 specially licensed businesses for the first weekly drawing on Feb. 24.

The top weekly prize is \$5,000, but under a complicated system certain tickets could lead to a top prize of \$100,000 in periodic drawings held separately from the weekly lottery.

New Hampshire became the first state in modern times to start a state lottery in 1964. Since then, New York and New Jersey have established state lotteries.

مكتبة الامم المتحدة

Rhodesian Aide Urges Blacks To Support Settlement Plans

SALISBURY, Feb. 16 (Reuters).—Deputy Prime Minister John Wrathall tonight made a strong plea to woo black support for the Rhodesia independence settlement proposals.

He told the country's 3,250,000 Africans—most of whom appear to be opposed to the proposals—that acceptance of the terms would pipe an extra 17.5 million Rhodesian dollars (\$265 million) into the country's economy over 10 years to speed African advancement.

Additional Funds
In a radio broadcast beamed to Africans, Mr. Wrathall said work had already started on preparing a draft blueprint for the development program envisaged in the settlement proposals in which Britain would contribute \$129.5 million over the next few years and the Rhodesian government would put in a similar sum. All this, the deputy prime minister said, would be in addition to the funds the government had already earmarked for African

development. The money would be spent on new irrigation and intensive cultivation programs, industrial projects and improved communications in the tribal areas. More would be spent on education in various fields.

But Mr. Wrathall made it clear that the money would be available only if the settlement terms were accepted. If they were not, he said, "No British government aid will be forthcoming.... The opportunity for more rapid economic and other advancement will once again have been lost."

Meanwhile, sources here said that the government is expected to appoint a special tribunal within the next few days to review cases against detained former Prime Minister Garfield Todd, his daughter, Judith, and two African nationalists.

Mr. Todd and his daughter, outspoken opponents of the Smith government, have been held in separate jails without trial since Jan. 16.

"Historic Error"

ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 16 (UPI).—The African foreign ministers conference today accused the UN Security Council of committing a "historic error" against Africa by failing to act on the Rhodesian problem during its special session here Jan. 25 to Feb. 4.

In a telegram sent to the council, the conference called on it to remedy the situation and "repair the wrongs done to the peoples of Africa."

The cable was sent on the occasion of the Security Council meeting on Rhodesia scheduled for today.

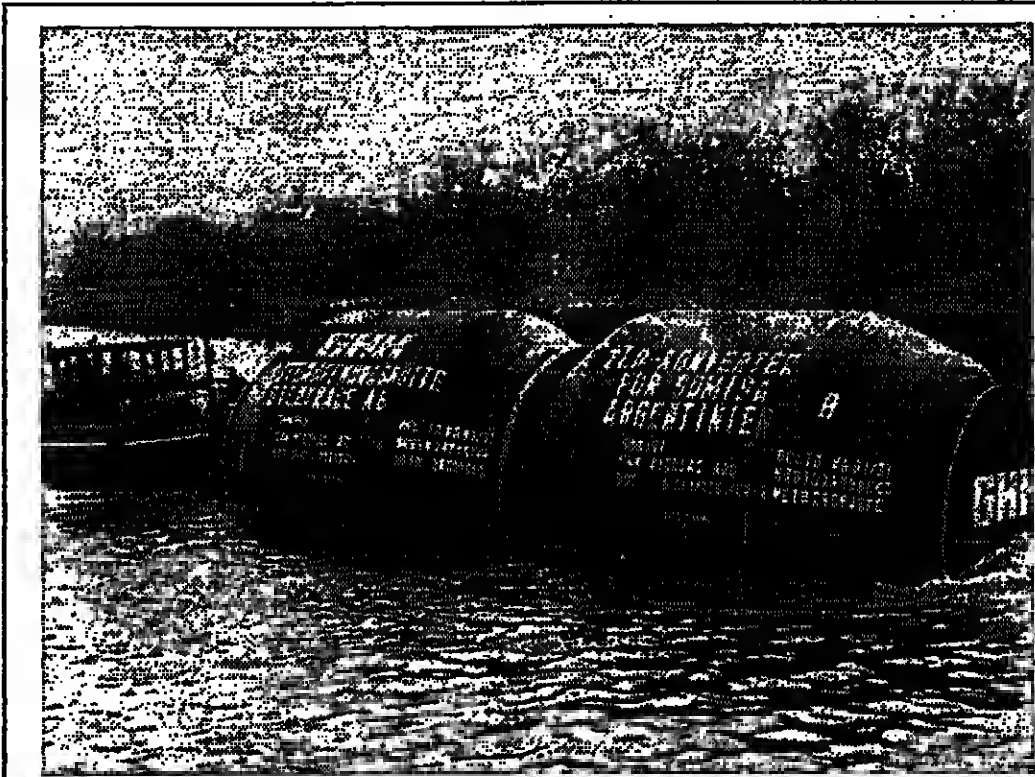
Frozen Sperm Of Men Called Not Infallible

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (NYT).—The American Public Health Association has cautioned men planning to have their sperm frozen before undergoing a vasectomy that the likelihood of being able to have a child by the sperm if it is stored for a "protracted period of time" is not established.

A spokesman yesterday said the warning was issued because of the suddenly growing number of commercial frozen sperm banks around the country and the wide publicity given to the claims of some that the banks represent "fertility insurance."

The association suggested that a number of men were being misled into believing that their frozen sperm could be thawed out and used successfully to beget a child as much as 10 years after the man had had himself sterilized.

Although there have been reports of healthy children born after the use of 10-year-old frozen sperm, the association contended that individual reports, some of which are not well documented, cannot be taken as a guarantee of success or even the probability of success for everyone.



SUPER FLOAT—These converters, 31 feet high and 25 feet in diameter, were too bulky to carry by train, truck or barge, so they were sealed, floated and towed along the Rhine-Herne Canal to a seaport to be shipped to South America.

U.S. Backs \$50-Million Loan For 11,000 Homes in Israel

By Stephen Klaidman

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (UPI).—The United States today guaranteed a \$50-million loan to build 11,000 homes in Israel, primarily for Jewish immigrants from the Soviet Union.

The guarantee, the largest to date under the Agency for International Development's housing guarantee program, follows separate and broader legislative proposals by Sens. Edmund S. Muskie, D. Maine, and Henry M. Jackson, D. Wash., for the United States to help resettle Soviet Jews who emigrate to Israel.

It also follows closely the sale of Phantom and other combat aircraft to Israel and a hint by President Nixon that he might raise the issue of Jewish emigration during his May visit to the Soviet Union.

In response to questions, at a press conference, State Department spokesman Charles W. Bray emphasized the continuing nature of U.S. support to Soviet Jews who wish to emigrate, and of aid to Israel.

Political Overtones
The questions indirectly raised the possibility of political overtones in the administration's decision to guarantee the loan now. Mr. Bray attempted to dispel that notion.

While House observers have been asking whether Mr. Nixon would campaign specifically for the Jewish vote.

The timing of the Phantom sale, the President's pledge of support for Soviet Jewish emigration, and the loan guarantee could be interpreted as moves

Mao Praises Snow

In Note to Widow

HONG KONG, Feb. 16 (Reuters).—Mao Tse-tung has praised Edgar Snow's efforts to promote Chinese-U.S. friendship, the New China News Agency said today.

A message expressing the Chinese leader's condolences to the widow of the American journalist, Mrs. Lois Snow, today said: "He exerted unremitting efforts throughout his life and made important contributions in promoting the mutual understanding and friendship between the Chinese and American peoples. His memory will live forever in the hearts of the Chinese people."

Mr. Snow died in Switzerland yesterday at the age of 66.

Flees Prison To See Wife, Then Returns

MONZA, Italy, Feb. 16 (AP).—A prisoner in a jail in this north Italian city escaped last night to visit his wife and five children before his transfer in a few days to a prison in southern Italy. He reported back to police a few hours later.

Aurelio Salvo, 30, who is serving a year in jail for swindling, was quoted by police as saying he escaped from jail "as I wanted to embrace my wife and children once again before my transfer."

Pope Marks Opening Of Lenten Season
ROME, Feb. 16 (UPI).—Pope Paul VI walked in procession to the ancient Rome Basilica of Santa Sabina tonight to mark the opening of the Lenten season.

The Pontiff followed monks of the Dominican and Benedictine orders in a procession along Rome's Aventine Hill to the church.

The Pope later celebrated mass—the first of the solemn 40-day Lenten period which Roman Catholics set aside for fasting, penance and prayer ending on Good Friday, March 31.

Spaniard Visits Holland
MADRID, Feb. 16 (AP).—Spanish Foreign Affairs Minister Gregorio Lopez Bravo flew to The Hague today for a 30-hour official visit.

U.S. Scrutinizes Growing Role Played by Air Travel Clubs

By Robert Lindsey

SEATTLE, Feb. 16 (NYT).—The lowest priced economy-class round-trip ticket on a scheduled airline between Seattle and Paris this summer will cost \$445. But members of a private association have called Club International will make the trip for only \$249—in their own Boeing-707.

The club has more than 16,000 members in Washington, Oregon, California and Canada. It is representative of a fast growing phenomenon in air transportation—the "air travel club"—that has brought down the cost of travel for thousands of Americans, given airlines a new source of competition, and triggered an investigation by the Civil Aeronautics Board.

The travel club idea got started in 1962, when a group of Washington business and professional men bought a surplus four-engine DC-7 propeller airplane, hired a crew and began making weekend trips as the Emerald Shuttle. Membership dues usually have run about \$60 a year, and members have generally traveled for about half the cost of a flight on a regular airline.

Growth in Clubs
This is still the pattern for most clubs. But recently, there has been not only a sharp growth in the number of travel clubs but also changes in the way some operate. Many now fly members greater distances than before, and they are making more trips and buying better planes.

In some cases, travel agents are buying second-hand jets and forming clubs that some government investigators say have become so large that they compare with regularly scheduled airlines. Some, they assert, are calculated efforts to evade federal regulations preventing the general public from taking low-cost charter flights.

Twenty-six travel clubs are licensed by the Federal Aviation Administration to operate their own planes, a 25 percent increase in the last 14 months.

A growing surplus of jet airplanes, because of the airline industry's switch to new jumbo jets, has brought down the cost of second-hand jets.

Last year, Club International's 180-seat Boeing-707 was used on 25 trips. This year, the club's schedule includes at least one flight weekly during the summer to Europe, weekly flights to Honolulu, transcontinental flights at \$139 and bargain trips to many other points. Meals, cocktails and in-flight movies are included.

In addition to their fare, members pay annual dues of \$15 for individuals and \$35 for families. Originally, members paid no initiation fee, but starting this year new members will pay \$100.

Major Airlines Assail Charters On Atlantic Run

GENEVA, Feb. 16 (AP).—The world's major airlines said today they might have to end regular North Atlantic flights if competition from charter companies continues unchecked.

The possibility was raised in a report by the International Air Transport Association, an organization of the more than 120 companies conducting regular flights throughout the world. They have lost much business to the cheaper charter flights in recent years.

The report called on governments to set up strict regulations for charter-flight marketing, fares and service conditions.

Italian Court Upholds Acquittal Of U.S. Actor

SALERNO, Italy, Feb. 16 (AP).—An appeals court today upheld the acquittal on drug charges of American actor William Berger.

The prosecution had appealed the acquittal, handed down last March. The 43-year-old actor had been accused of possession and use of drugs, and also of abetting others charged with drug use.

The appeals court ruled that evidence was insufficient to prove the first charge, and the second did not constitute a crime.

Mr. Berger was held in prison for seven months before his trial, a fact that raised a storm in Italy and abroad. Mr. Berger's wife, Carol, died in a psychiatric hospital after two months of pre-trial confinement. She suffered from hepatitis.

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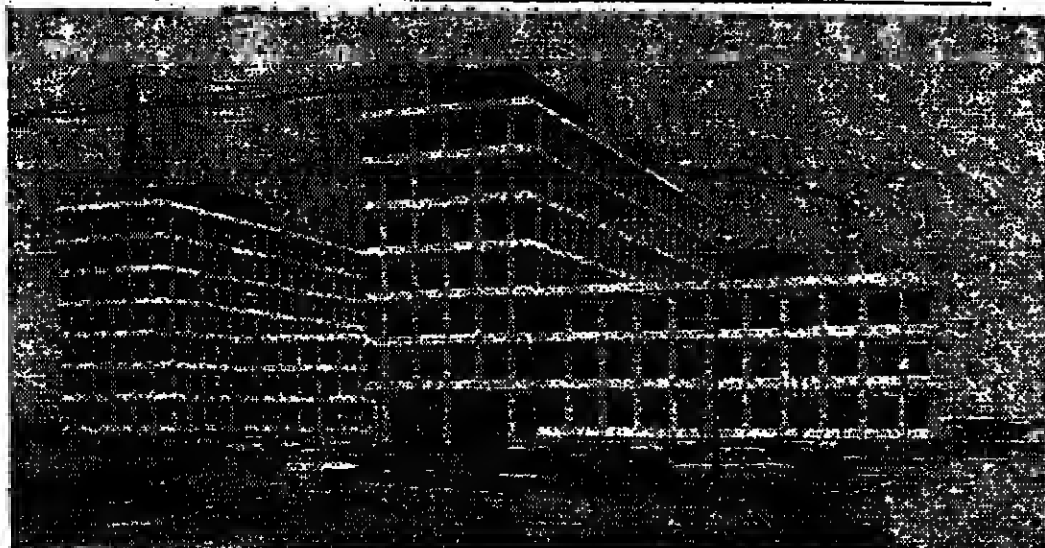
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American Tet Offensive

Through January the administration and its publicists freely predicted an imminent major offensive in Vietnam—a "spectacular," Melvin Laird called it—around the time of Tet, which began Monday. In addition to exploiting Saigon's inclination not to fight on holidays, Hanoi was thought to be eager to kick up enough of a military fuss to embarrass Mr. Nixon and his Chinese hosts on the eve of their summit next week. A calculated desire to scare the President's domestic war critics into scuttling South Vietnam was also attributed to the wily North Vietnamese. Meanwhile, the administration, while acknowledging that it hoped, by warning of the offensive, to take the psychological edge off it, pronounced itself ready and confident to accept it as a test of South Vietnam's capacity to fight alone.

Well, it is mid-February and it is not the other side which has—so far—launched a Tet offensive on the ground. It is the United States which has launched an offensive of its own—in the air. American planes are bombing the parts of South Vietnam near the Laotian border at a rate not approached in some years; news reports tell of some 40 additional B-52s brought in for the purpose. And although intense enemy infiltration—despite the bombing, of course—is said to be taking place, the actual scale of Communist fighting seems to have been scattered and light.

Whether Hanoi really had planned a major offensive at this time (or still plans one), we do not profess to know. It could well be that the administration was victimized by extra-cautious intelligence analysts fearful of being taken by surprise; the daily reporting of imminent trouble in store has become the prudent thing to do in the Vietnam war as a result of intelligence failures in the past. Or it could be that the North Vietnamese, hearing all the alarms and seeing all the security preparations, decided to hold off for a time. With infiltration of enemy forces on the rise, however, it is almost predictable that the level of hostilities will also rise during the next several months of dry season—if not this week. In the meantime, those who earlier saluted the administration's presence in preparing for the worst will be able to claim that a great show of American air power may have averted an embarrassing enemy offensive at just the time of Mr. Nixon's arrival in Peking.

And there might even be something to that argument. But it does not take you very far, when you think about it, because what it says is that the South Vietnamese, for all the touted success of Vietnamization, are still apparently dependent for their security in February, 1972, on a massive, nearly record-breaking exercise of American airpower. Quite apart from whether this wave of new air attacks is the right accompaniment for a journey for peace to Peking, it is not likely to be taken in Hanoi as an American vote of confidence in Saigon's capacity to provide for its own defense. Putting it another way, it is likely to make Hanoi less, rather than more, eager to negotiate a reasonable settlement.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The China Trade

President Nixon's move to further broaden U.S.-Chinese trade opportunities on the eve of his departure for Peking was a timely token of his desire to normalize relations with the People's Republic of China. On its side, China has indicated its own interest in "economic mutual aid." There is a possibility of an emerging compatibility between Chinese and American political and economic interests.

The immediate U.S. objectives are more political than economic: Achieving peace in Southeast Asia requires Chinese cooperation. U.S. efforts to induce the Soviet Union to act more responsibly—in the Middle East and on arms control—could benefit from closer Sino-American relations and from Soviet awareness of emerging Chinese technological prowess.

From China's standpoint, peace in Asia and a check-rein on Soviet ambition are as important as they are to this country. China's economic development—which could be advanced by a growth of trade and aid from the United States—would serve both its external and internal objectives.

In the short run, there are fairly narrow constraints on how much trade can take place bilaterally between China and the United States. Chinese economic capabilities are extremely limited—per capita income is

about \$120 a year. Total Chinese exports are only about one-tenth those of Japan. And, with a population about eight times as great as Japan's, China has a gross national product only about half as large.

There are many goods China would like to import from the United States, such as locomotives, industrial chemicals, fertilizers, construction equipment, steel mills, machine tools, wheat—which this country can produce in abundance. But China's ability to pay is tightly bound by its narrow export list. The United States will not be eager to take a huge increase of cotton and cotton-textiles; Mr. Nixon has already put heavy pressure on Japan, Korea, Taiwan and Hong Kong to restrict textile exports to this country. The American market for other Chinese products here does not look large: since June, when trade with China was opened, total American imports from that country have amounted to a mere \$5 million.

Hence, it would seem likely that the growth of Sino-American economic relations will depend on this country's willingness to extend export credits or other forms of aid to China. That willingness in turn will be based on the assessment of Washington and the nation of the political as well as the economic value of closer ties with Peking.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Laird and Arms Budget

When defense ministries want more money they tend to exaggerate the armed strength of any likely opponents. The Russians do it. Yet Mr. Laird's report shows beyond doubt that the Soviet Union is rapidly increasing its military strength, especially in missiles and ships, and is overhauling the United States in some types of armaments. The Western powers are therefore faced with the urgent task of trying to interpret this development and to reconcile it with the Soviet Union's professed desire for peace, stability and disarmament.

—From the Times (London).

Progress at a Price

It has already been remarked that the announcement of Nixon's forthcoming trip to Peking, made last July, could prove more important than the visit itself. Aside from the tremendous TV razz that will accompany it, this could turn out to be the case. The establishment of a permanent liaison in the form of a non-diplomatic mission, the gradual buildup of economic and cultural relations, the creation of a constant TV link via satel-

lite, and so forth—these would certainly be concrete results the value of which would not be underestimated.

But even a potentially far-reaching settlement of interests is hardly to be expected from this initial meeting. In fact in a certain sense the difficulties will first begin once the dialogue has been opened. The effort naturally also has its political price, but it is hoped that this will not turn out to be excessive, especially in Japan.

But that does not mean that Nixon's sudden change of course was a mistake. It had to come, and it could have been initiated by no President better than by Nixon, who because of his political past can afford to throw some ideological ballast overboard.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

Age of Fairy Tales

It is the kind of thing that could have happened to Audrey Hepburn—in a film. Secretary Birgitte Van Deurs becomes engaged to Prince Richard of Gloucester. Birgitte will be a princess. From "Take a Letter, Miss Deurs" to "Your royal highness." And they say the age of fairy tales is dead!

—From the Daily Express (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

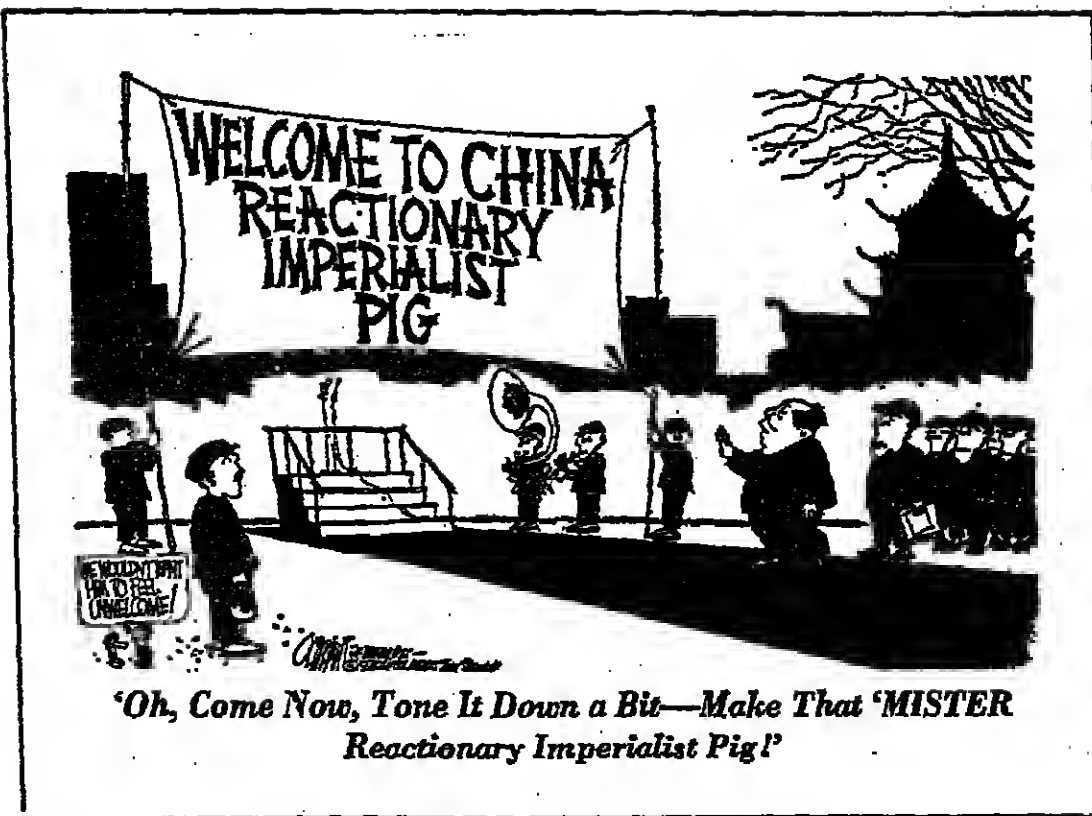
February 17, 1897

PARIS—Public sentiment in America against the great industrial combinations known as "trusts" has become so acute that the police powers of several states must soon be exerted against them in some effective way. There is now an investigation underway in the New York State Legislature and they will be the first answer whether a corporation shall remain in existence when it uses its power not to produce but to prevent production, and not to promote trade but to restrict it.

Fifty Years Ago

February 17, 1922

LONDON—Dr. Beneš, the Czechoslovak Prime Minister, is on a money mission. He saw Mr. Lloyd George yesterday and said he had come to London to discuss economic questions between Czechoslovakia and Great Britain and especially matters of finance. The British government has expressed its agreement with the French government's suggestion that consideration of the question of German reparations liabilities for this year shall be undertaken by the Reparations Commission.



The Orange County War Chest

By Everett R. Holles

NEWPORT BEACH, Calif.—One of the most bountiful but least known sources of big campaign money for President Nixon is an exclusive club of California businessmen who like to boast that, without their efforts and generosity, he would not be occupying the White House today. Made up largely of millionaires, the Lincoln Club of Orange County carries not only great political influence but also considerable social prestige in a seaside community where a few yachts and mansions abound and the wealthy live in walled beachfront compounds with uniformed guards at the gates.

According to former members who now oppose some of its policies, the Lincoln Club has 124 carefully screened members who pay dues of \$500 a year. They say its affairs are tightly controlled by a handful of Nixon personal friends and Orange County neighbors who sit on the board of directors. Prominent in this inner circle are four or five men who, among them, have raised several million dollars for the Republican party.

Donation Finder

Because many of the members are directors of large corporations throughout the country, the club serves as a "finder" or point of contact, influence and pressure in obtaining large campaign contributions. The donations—often split into unpretentious \$5,000 segments—are funneled into the party's national treasury through a variety of convenient committees set up for that purpose in California and in the East.

Several of the Lincoln Club's older figures are original Nixonites who helped launch the President on his political career 26 years ago. They were among a group of Old Guard California Republicans who picked him—an obscure young man just out of the Navy—to run for Congress against the Democratic incumbent, Jerry Voorhis. They have been giving generously to his campaigns ever since, in victory and defeat.

The Lincoln Club has no headquarters, only a post office box in nearby Fullerton—shuns publicity. Its membership roll is a secret document and its officers refuse to talk with reporters. Each person initiated into the club takes a pledge not to discuss publicly the organization's activities, even though the rank-and-file members know little or nothing about the real scope of those activities.

They are not consulted in the selection of favored Republican candidates for state and local office, or the manner in which the club's largesse is distributed. Since the club's largest source of funds is a number of its policies have generated friction in the club. Through resignations there has been a net loss of 20 members, including one board member who was ousted when he demanded an outside audit of the club's financial affairs. Most of those who have resigned are right-wing Republicans critical of Nixon's decision to visit mainland China and his proposals for a guaranteed annual income and revenue sharing.

Dissident Sources

From such dissident sources it has been possible to piece together what appears to be a relatively complete picture of the club's internal workings, part of it based on minutes of board of directors' meetings dating back several years.

All of the club's decisions, this material makes it clear, are made by the 18-man board, which is presided over by the club's perennial president, Arnold O. Beckman, 72, the founder of Beckman Instruments, Inc., of Fullerton, and a director of Continental Airlines and half a dozen other industrial and banking corporations.

Beckman's right-hand man and adviser at the directors' Saturday breakfast meeting, held each month at the Balboa Bay Club or the Airport Inn here, is a mild-spoken Newport Beach attorney, Herbert W. Kalmbach. Kalmbach is Nixon's personal attorney on the West Coast and No. 2 man on the Nixon national fund-raising team headed by Maurice H. Stans.

The President's brother, F. Donald Nixon of Newport Beach, is a Lincoln Club member and is frequently seen to the company of Kalmbach. Donald Nixon is an employee of the

Marriott Corporation, operator of motels and airline catering services, and a client of Kalmbach's law firm, Kalmbach, Demarco, Knapp & Chillingworth. The Lincoln Club's membership is heavily weighted with bankers, land developers and real estate brokers, but there are others outside that category, such as John Wayne, the actor.

Brief Reports

In its brief financial reports distributed to members, the Lincoln Club lists political donations to state and county party candidates that usually amount to \$30,000 to \$75,000 a year.

A report dated April 7, 1971, listed receipts for the preceding year totaling \$92,884.55, including \$54,900 in unidentified "contributions." Expenditures of \$78,300.47 were shown, including \$15,000 given to San George Murphy in his losing 1970 battle for reelection, \$38,000 to California Congressman William Teague, and \$10,000 to the Ronald Reagan-Roechke ticket for governor and lieutenant-governor in 1970.

But periodic accountings, according to a former member of the Lincoln Club, represent "just the petty cash drawer of the whole operation." Unreported, he said, are large contributions to the Republicans' national campaign chest by individual members. These do not pass through the club treasurer, Robert F. Beaver, but are made directly "ex officio" to Kalmbach, or, on occasion, to Beckman.

The former member said that in 1968 he contributed \$24,000 to the Nixon-Agnew campaign, and was provided with the names of five different committees—two in California and three in the East—in order to circumvent the national \$5,000 limit on individual contributions. He alleged that, on occasion, large sums had been delivered in cash, notably a \$45,000 contribution in 1968. He said he had been sent to Washington by an unidentified Newport Beach businessman two years ago.

The leaders of the Lincoln Club may be publicly shy but in the privacy of their Saturday breakfast meetings, they evidently have very little modesty about what they have done for Nixon or their importance to his political well-being.

The club's annual dinner on April 8, 1969, was a belated celebration of Nixon's election and the minutes of the meeting show Beckman to have been in an expansive mood as he told the Lincoln Club members without Nixon-Agnew campaign. It was Orange County, with some help from San Diego County, that provided the plurality for him to win California.

He went on to say that Lincoln Club members spearheaded the Nixon-Agnew campaign in Orange County, by raising more than \$400,000 to give Mr. Nixon his biggest victory anywhere in the nation—a county plurality of 168,000 votes that represented nearly one-third of the President's nationwide plurality.

He was even generous in admitting that he had adopted, at raising money is O.W. (Dick) Richard, 66, a bank director and builder of shopping centers. He worked under Kalmbach in 1970 when the latter reportedly raised nearly \$3 million on behalf of Republican presidential candidates. It was Richard who raised the money, said to have been in excess of \$40,000, to build a miniature golf course on the grounds of the Nixon's San Clemente estate just south of here. The President purchased the estate three years ago with Kalmbach's help.

Other officers of the Lincoln Club who have given generously to Republican war chests, both national and local, are J. Simon Finner, of the Finner Corporation, and Carlson C. Morris, a financier, both vice-presidents of the club, and Walter Knott, the octogenarian founder of Knott's Berry Farm.

But the member of this financial elite who appears to have the highest standing at the White House is Kalmbach, a sandy-haired, conservatively dressed man of 50 known hereabouts as a judge of good horse flesh.

He was vice-chairman of the Nixon-Agnew National Finance Committee under Stans in 1968 and is scheduled for the same role under Stans in this year's campaign. In fact, he already

is traveling much of the time on White House missions. Kalmbach handled the President's purchase of the 21-acre Hamilton cotton estate at San Clemente, on a bluff overlooking the Pacific, with a cash outlay of only \$340,000 for a property valued at nearly \$1.5 million. In the deal arranged by Kalmbach, without having entered openly into the negotiations, the balance of nearly a million dollars will not come due until Nixon is out of office.

A Newport Beach businessman, not a member of the Lincoln Club, described Kalmbach as "a highly respected lawyer and citizen" whose law practice has mushroomed in the last four years "because of his well-known influence at the White House and his personal relationship with the President."

"If you have business with the government and you want a lawyer you go to Herb, but you can't talk with him for less than \$10,000," the businessman added. Since Nixon became President, the firm of Kalmbach, Demarco, Knapp & Chillingworth has expanded steadily with large suites of offices in the Newport Center complex here and also in downtown Los Angeles. New clients attracted to the firm include Flying Tiger Line, Dert Industries, United Air Lines, Travelers Insurance, the Marriott Corporation, the Music Corporation of America and the Nixon Foundation.

Bhutto: Clean-Up Man

By C. L. Sulzberger

ISLAMABAD—The man who has been summoned by destiny to assemble the wreckage of Pakistan, after two decades of one or another form of dictatorship plus dismemberment of a disastrous war with India is a tall, quick-thinking, highly educated aristocrat with considerable industrial wealth and drastic ideas about reducing the power of the military and the big landholding class.

Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, only 44, has been an active figure since his return from university days at Oxford and California, having even risen to the rank of foreign minister years before the reins of government were placed in his hands. He is elegant, given to oratory and unimpaired by prejudice, and at one time was suspected of deep-seated anti-American bias.

There is little of this evident now. The President makes no effort to conceal his gratitude to the United States for making a naval show of force during the recent Indian-Pakistan war, thereby (he says) warning both the Russians and the Indians against further efforts to disintegrate this country by massive invasion of the Western wing after the East had gone.

Daughter at Harvard

Indeed there is no real evidence that he was ever genuinely hostile to the United States, merely directing savage criticism at Washington when he thought the administration was being too kind to India. Not only did he himself attend the University of California, his daughter is studying government at Harvard and he hopes his son will enter the same institution.

He constantly reads American books. Two out of the three last volumes he perused were Dean Acheson's "Present at the Creation," which he admired, and Lyndon Johnson's "The Vantage Point," which he didn't. The third volume, incidentally, was Ghub Pasha's (Sir John Bagot Glubb) "Life and Times of Mohammed."

Bhutto is descended from a Rajput warrior of Hindu India. His family was converted to Islam in the 17th century and settled at Larkana in Sind, now Pakistan, where it acquired vast estates. The combination of noble heritage and a passion for social reform makes many other zamindars or big landowners regard him as a traitor to his class the way Franklin Roosevelt was seen by the American rich during New Deal days.

He doesn't try to define his personal ideology by a phrase, preferring to consider himself a reformer who has always been attacked by poverty and economic injustice. There's no point trying

Nixon and China

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—President Nixon is now on the verge of his historic voyage to China, and a lot of serious men are raising some questions about it. Former Under Secretary of State George Ball is saying that summit meetings in general are bad. The President's own former Ambassador to the United Nations, Charles Yost, is saying that summit meetings can be useful, but maybe this one to China will lose more in Japan and the Soviet Union than it will gain in Peking.

Well, it is too late for theories, since the journey is on, and anyway, it could be that the President's instinct to go to China, whatever the diplomatic doubts, whatever the political motives, whatever the dangers in Moscow, Tokyo, Saigon and the rest of Southeast Asia, was right.

It is not quite fair of the Democratic presidential candidates to charge Nixon with going to Peking solely for domestic political reasons. No doubt he thought of the effect of the China visit in election terms, and since it just before the first presidential primary election in New Hampshire, when he could dominate the headlines and the television.

Went to Paris

But long before anybody was thinking about the presidential election of 1972, Nixon was thinking about the possibility of a reconciliation with China. Very soon after he came into the White House, Nixon went to Paris and told President De Gaulle that one of his primary objectives as President of the United States was to try to reach some kind of accommodation with Peking. De Gaulle was impressed with the sincerity of this remark by Nixon and instructed his ambassador in Peking to pass it on in confidence to the Chinese premier, Chou En-lai. I talked to the French Ambassador in Peking, Etienne Manac'h, last summer in the Chinese capital, long before there was any talk about Nixon's political motives in going to Peking, and he confirms the story: He had reported what Nixon said to De Gaulle, he felt that Chou En-lai was impressed with the accuracy of the report, and he was convinced that this confidence remark by Nixon to De Gaulle, among other Nixon private diplomatic initiatives, persuaded Chou En-lai to receive Dr. Kissinger and arrange the Nixon visit to Peking.

The question now is what is going to come out of this China journey, and again, the experts are extremely skeptical. Nixon gave a dinner this week for André Malraux, now in his 71st year, who has a long experience in China and was brought to the

White House presumably to brief the President on the China visit. If I heard Malraux accurately after the White House dinner, he has serious doubts. The leaders of China, he said, will have a critical question for Nixon: "Does the United States really have a policy for the future of the Pacific? Does Mr. Nixon have a clear intention and purpose about what is to be done in this vast area of the world between now and the end of the century?"

Malraux sounded very pessimistic—pessimistic about his own Europe, about the future of the Common Market, pessimistic about the clarity and purpose of the United States. He did not doubt the good intentions of the President who, he felt, had a "dream of historic destiny," but did he have a policy to achieve it, and what would Nixon reply when the Chinese asked him to define his policy for the future of Asia?

Malraux reminds one of Sir Ernest Savory, the expert on Asia in the British Foreign Office of the last generation. Whenever a young British diplomat was going out to the Far East, Sir Ernest used to tell him, do not waste your time worrying about what is in the Oriental mind; for all you know, there may be nothing in it you will be able to understand. Therefore the main thing is to be clear about what is in your own mind.

What is in Nixon's mind, as he approaches Peking, may not meet the standard of precision Savory and Malraux had in mind, but his intuition and the trend of his thought is pretty good, and the leaders in Peking, who are always drawing a distinction between the "wicked" American government, and the "good" American people, should be relieved. For the President has the overwhelming support of the American people and of the opposition parties and press for his effort to start talking to the Chinese about the future of the majority of the human race around the Pacific and its adjoining seas.

Malraux may very well be right, that Nixon dreams of a new political Nirvana to the Pacific and to Peking to alter it. But even so, Nixon, for whatever reasons, did begin long ago to insist that the United States and China should at least begin to start talking again.

Nixon's Show

He is responsible for the present Sino-American discussions. He made the concessions on trade with China. He proposed that somebody go to Peking to arrange the summit meeting with Chou En-lai. And even if he didn't cover all his bases and consult in time with the Japanese, it is hard to fault him on the main objective of trying to bring the most populous and the most powerful nations in the world together.

Moscow and Tokyo have been rather unfair to Nixon about all this. He is merely trying to do in Asia what Willy Brandt did in Europe. He is reaching out for an accommodation with China, as Brandt did with the Soviet Union, and insisting on a recognition of the geographical and political facts. He may be playing politics at home with the Peking trip but mainly he is searching for a new discussion and a new order in the Pacific.

Hopefully, Chou En-lai will see this central point. There are many difficult questions to be discussed, and on Taiwan and Vietnam, there will probably be no agreement, but on the wide question of peace in the Pacific, and a new way of getting Washington, Peking, Moscow and Tokyo together for peace in the Pacific, which is really what Nixon has in mind, he has the overwhelming support of the American people.

Letters

Nick of Time

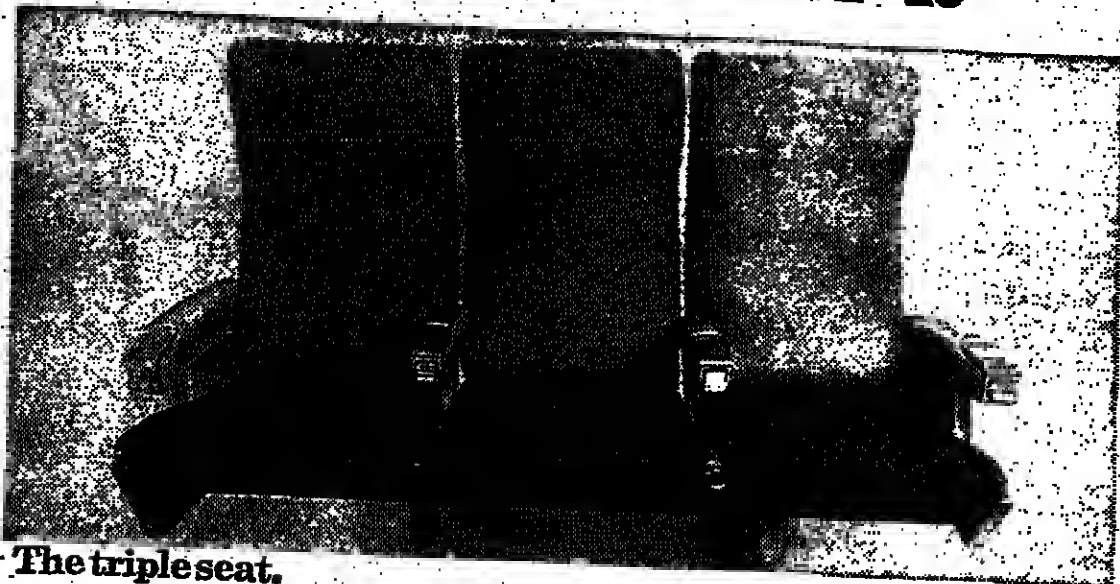
I read a Maryland legislator has drafted a law whereby a woman can no longer rape a man with legal impunity. (NYT Feb. 6.) God knows it was time! Women have their Betty Friedmans, the birds and bees their Rachel Carson—and now we males have our protectors. Frankly, things have gotten so bad here I no longer dare go out at night unless accompanied. Take just last week for instance. That shapely brunette I met in the Plaza de Brookline promised to drop me off at my apartment, and then...

RAY BROWN.

Play Ball!

Oh God! I just want to read about baseball. When do the stories start? HARRIAN W. HAMILTON. Poole, Dorset, England. (The sports editor agrees. See today's sports page.)

WHAT YOU GET ON THE AVERAGE ECONOMY SERVICE TO AMERICA.



The triple seat.



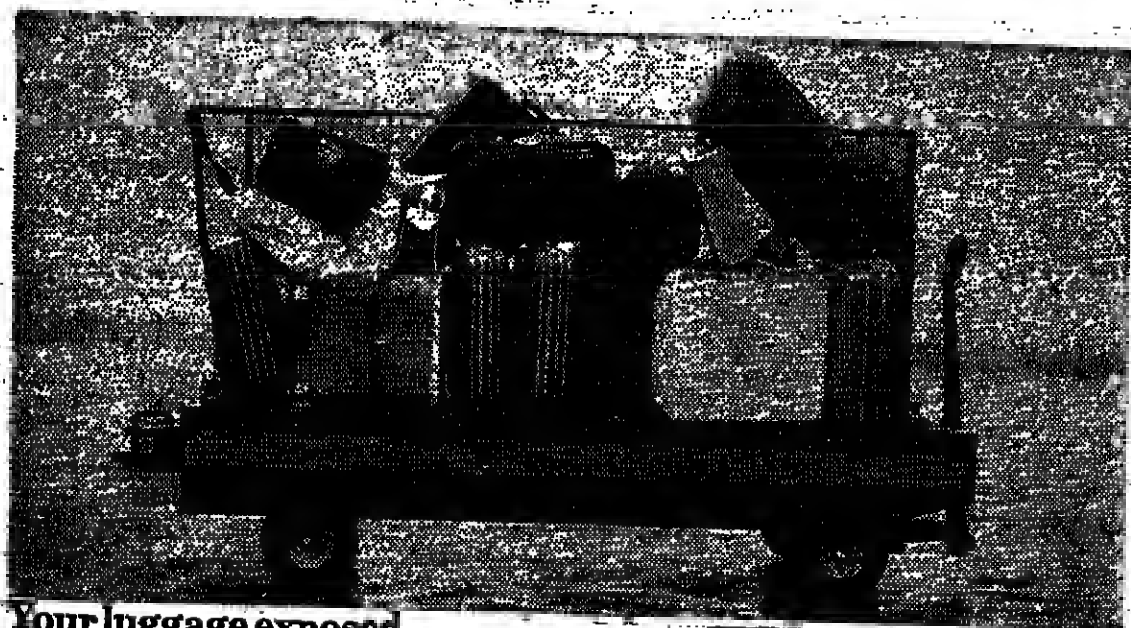
No choice.



One film, or no film.

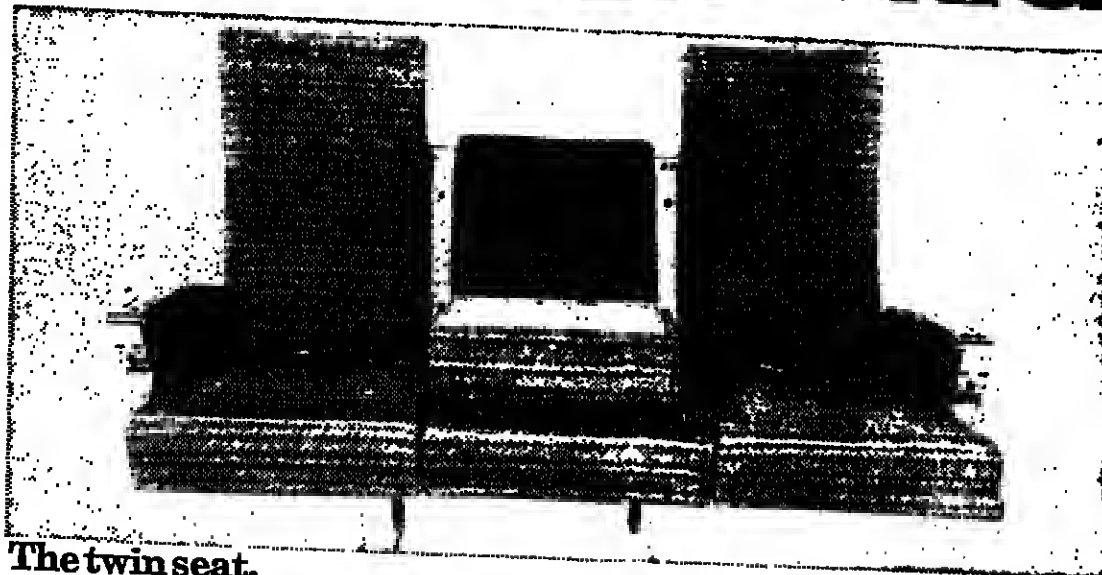


A terminal in New York shared by 29 airlines.



Your luggage exposed.

WHAT YOU GET ON TWA's NEW AMBASSADOR SERVICE FOR THE SAME PRICE.



The twin seat.

On all TWA 707s. It can be two across or even a couch.



Three choices.

A choice of three international menus on all TWA flights.

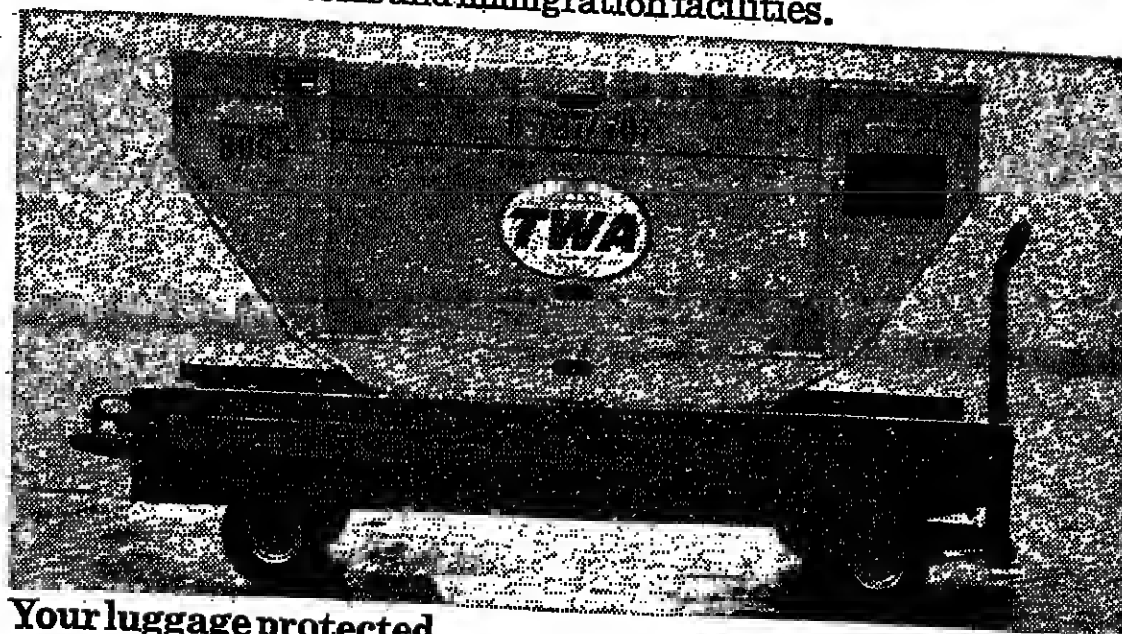


Two films.

One for general audiences, one for mature, take your choice.*



A terminal in New York for TWA passengers only. It has its own customs and immigration facilities.



Your luggage protected.

Only TWA has containers on every flight to America.



*IATA requires us to make a nominal charge for in-flight entertainment. And for alcoholic beverages in economy class.

European Firms Weigh Close Aerospace Links

By John Fiehn

MUNICH, Feb. 16 (AP-DJ).—Major West European aerospace companies are discussing plans to merge into two large groups capable of competing with U.S. and Soviet aerospace giants, industry executives said today.

Closer collaboration of European industry in all major aerospace and high-technology projects is not only feasible but mandatory from a management, engineering and economic viewpoint, says Ludwig Beilow, chairman of Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm (MBB), West Germany's largest aerospace company.

His views are shared by Allen H. Greenwood, deputy managing director of British Aircraft Corp. (BAC) who believes that British, French, German and Italian aerospace companies may be merged into two large corporations by 1980.

In a joint interview, both executives stressed that governments "more or less" are backing plans for closer collaboration.

No Single Company Both officials reject the idea that existing European firms should be merged into one big giant.

"If we formed two units, each would be strong enough to compete with U.S. corporations," said Mr. Greenwood. "What's more, we need two units to remain competitive."

Since much of what keeps the industry busy both in civil and military sectors is based on government contracts and subsidies, it is only logical for the industry to offer governments the choice between two European manufacturers rather than one giant unit and other non-European companies, they explained.

Neither Mr. Beilow nor Mr. Greenwood was ready to discuss which companies might team up. However, a BAC-Aérospatiale-MBB-Aeritalia (a joint Fiat-Alfa Romeo unit) link on one side, and a merger of Hawker-Siddeley with VFW-Fokker and Dassault-Breguet appears to be one of the grand schemes under discussion.

"A variety of studies and calculations in this direction have been made by individual companies and are being discussed now," Mr. Beilow said.

Present Collaboration Both men noted that all current candidates for mergers are already collaborating in major projects.

BAC and France's Aérospatiale are even sharing in developing and building the Concorde super-sonic jetliner. MBB, VFW-Fokker, Aérospatiale collaborate in building the medium-range 260-seat A300B, the European Airbus in which Hawker-Siddeley is an important subcontractor. BAC, MBB and Fiat are in the multi-role combat aircraft project.

Dassault-Breguet and BAC are equal partners in building the Jaguar interceptor for Britain and France. Fiat, Dassault-Breguet and the Spanish state-owned firm of Cesa jointly build the Mercure, a 150-seat medium range two-engine jetliner. BAC, MBB and Saab-Scania of Sweden have agreed to pool their research and development technology in the field of short take-off and landing (STOL) aircraft.

Some dealers thought the central bank was purposely staying out of the market in order to pressure Bonn officials into putting controls on German corporate borrowing abroad.

Against the deutsche mark, the dollar was quoted within one penny of its 3 1/2 DM lowest allowable rate. Against the free French franc it was within eight centimes of its lowest legal limit.

In Amsterdam, the dollar was also quoted within a shade of the mandatory intervention level.

Even in Britain, where the coal strike and its implications had caused the pound to weaken earlier this week, the pound rose to \$2.65 from yesterday's \$2.635.

At the same time the price of gold, which had only recently retreated from its record \$49-ounce level a few weeks ago, advanced. The metal rose 30 cents an ounce in London to \$48.25 and was up 30 cents an ounce in Zurich at \$48.20.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

	Today	Previous
Swiss (100 sfr \$)	2.65	2.6425
Belgian franc	43.925-928	43.725-925
Deutsche mark	3.163	3.1550-50
Danish kroner	6.9379-80	6.9325-50
Scandinavian	27.14-15	27.12-17
Free Fr. Fr.	5.675	5.6540-40
Quadrant	3.1720-25	3.1700-1800
Israeli pound	4.20	4.20
Lira	585.40-50	587.20-70
Peseta	65.50	65.51-52
Schilling	25.09-12	25.17-19
S.W. krona	4.7950-50	4.8025-35
Swiss franc	8.8525-45	8.8615-35
Yen	303.85	304.05

New AT&T Chief

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (Reuters).—John D. Debuttes, 58, has been elected chairman of the board and chief executive officer of American Telephone & Telegraph Co. effective April 1, the company announced today. He succeeds H.I. Romnes, who is retiring.

We are pleased to announce the following have joined our company

Joel Ostrow
Senior Research Analyst
Consumer Goods

C. James Walker III
Research Analyst
Consumer Goods and Services

Spencer Cleveland
Research Analyst
Technology

FSSmithers
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Chicago / Dallas / San Francisco / London

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Bonn Gets Control of Shipbuilder

West Germany's largest shipbuilding company has become a government-controlled concern. This results from the acquisition by the government-controlled Salsgitter company of the entire stock of Howaldtswerke-Deutsche Werft (HDW). Salsgitter previously held a 50 percent interest in HDW with the other half owned by Deutsche Werft, which is controlled by Gutehoffnungshütte Aktienverein and AEG-Telefunken, both of which have previously announced that they would relinquish their interest in HDW.

Nigeria Bars Further Oil Leases

Nigeria has announced that oil concessions will no longer be granted to private companies and that they will be reserved solely for the government-owned National Oil Corp. (NOC). An official statement said, "All areas not covered by existing oil mining leases, oil prospecting licenses or oil exploration licenses" are to be vested in NOC. Nigerian oil fields currently produce some 1.7 million barrels of crude oil daily, making it the world's tenth largest producer with an annual income exceeding \$1 billion.

Pennsylvania Gets Reorganization Plan

Trustees of Penn Central Transportation report that the bankrupt railroad can be successfully reorganized if certain conditions, which they say are beyond their control, are met. A progress report says the Pennsy can begin generating income in 1974 if the labor force is cut by 8,800, saving \$150 million a year; 9,000 miles of unprofitable track are abandoned; and full compensation is paid for providing passenger service. They say A-tracks should contribute \$67.2 million this year, an increase of \$7.2 million from last year. Sources note that the court, like the trustees, is unable to impose the conditions seen

necessary for viability. They could be achieved only through negotiations with labor unions, Amtrak and the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Sales of U.S.-Made Cars Rise

Sales of U.S.-made cars rose 5.1 percent in early February from year-earlier levels to total 188,346 cars. Dealers sold an average of 24,038 cars a day, the highest daily rate for the period since 1966 and the third highest daily rate ever. The figures were generally in line with estimates by industry analysts, who said sales were "strong" for the period and the time of year. Traditionally, early February sales are relatively slow.

Allied Breweries Sees Profit Rise

Profit of Allied Breweries of Britain in the current year will show a "substantial" increase, according to chairman G. B. Thorley. Reporting to the annual meeting, he said Allied bought 21 percent of Trust Houses Forte at a cost of \$22 million. The purchase was made with Allied's own funds and with bank loans. "Based on the TEF forecast of their profits and dividends, the return on our investment will more than cover the cost," he said.

Disney Scores Box Office Hit

Florida's Disney World, a mammoth entertainment complex opened a few months ago, is expected to be a massive and immediate contributor to the earnings of its owner, Walt Disney Productions, analysts report. Attendance at Disney World is already running higher than estimates, which projected 10 million visitors a year. In addition, 500 conventions are scheduled to spend millions over the next three years. Analysts said 1972 box-office net income of \$2.40 to \$2.50, up from last year's \$2.07.

'Main Power Plant in U.S. by 1980'

GM Said to Plan Family of Wankel Autos

DETROIT, Feb. 16 (Reuters).—General Motors hopes to go into mass production of Wankel rotary engine cars in 1974, according to informed auto industry sources.

GM has a five-year licensing agreement with the European Wankel patent holders.

GM is developing a complete family of cars to use the Wankel, the sources say. All would have a front-wheel drive system patterned after that successfully used on the Oldsmobile Toronado and Cadillac Eldorado luxury cars GM makes.

One would be a small car—probably a version of the Chevrolet Vega. The sources say GM is also planning Wankel engine models for the other four GM car divisions—Pontiac, Oldsmobile, Buick and Cadillac.

An indication of GM's present intentions is perhaps provided by Dr. David E. Cole, an associate professor of engineering at the University of Michigan and son of GM's president, Edward N. Cole. The younger Cole says, "I wouldn't be surprised to see 500,000 rotary engines operating throughout the country by the

end of 1975, and by 1980 I would be surprised if it is the predominant power plant in the U.S."

GM is evidently out in front in development work on the Wankel. Ford, the only other U.S. firm with a Wankel license (actually held through its German subsidiary), challenges GM's reported plans. Executive vice-president William D. Imaes said he does not believe the Wankel will be produced in significant numbers by a U.S. firm by 1974.

Japan's Toyota is already in mass production of Wankels for its Mazda line of cars.

The rotary engine is much smaller and has fewer parts than the conventional reciprocating engine used in present cars.

Overseas Profit Fall

DETROIT, Feb. 16 (AP-DJ).—GM disclosed in its annual report that overseas net income fell in

1971 despite record sales. It also said it plans to increase capital spending for 1972.

Overseas net income last year was \$103 million, down from \$118 million in 1970 and \$150 million in 1969. Sales overseas reached a record \$4.1 billion last year against \$3.7 billion in 1970 and \$3.4 billion in 1969.

GM said its capital spending budget will be about \$1 billion, up from \$1.012 billion in 1971, but still well short of its biggest spending year, 1966, when over \$1.3 billion was spent on capital outlays.

The company said about 80 percent of the 1972 spending will be in the United States, about the same percentage as in 1971.

The report said U.S. operations accounted for 79 percent of total sales, with overseas units accounting for 13 percent and Canadian operations 8 percent.

Spanish Egg Import Plot Could Hatch \$500,000 Fine

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP-DJ).—A New York businessman was charged with hatching a plot to manipulate shell egg futures prices in a 48-count indictment filed against him by a federal grand jury. He faces maximum fines totaling half a million dollars if convicted on all counts.

John P. Bauer and Bauer International Corp., in which he is the sole shareholder, were charged with a scheme to have the news media publicize a purported arrangement to import from Spain 12 million dozen eggs which he extolled as having "a surprising low cholesterol content."

The alleged purpose of the news releases was to create publicity that would cause shell egg futures prices to decline on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange.

The defendant allegedly was trying to stave off a large loss he stood to suffer as a result of his short position in the market when shell egg prices were rising. His short position—selling contracts in hope they could be closed out later by purchases at a lower price—was held during November and December, 1969, and January, 1970, at the time of the alleged misrepresentations to the media, the indictment charged.

Curtis J. Hoxter Inc., the public relations concern that prepared Bauer International's releases, would not comment directly. Mr. Hoxter said his firm prepared releases based on information Bauer provided. "What can I say?" Mr. Hoxter asked. "It's the same old story, right?" His firm dropped Bauer International as a client more than 1 1/2 years ago, Mr. Hoxter said.

Important Changes Seen

U.K. Merger Code Revised

LONDON, Feb. 16 (AP-DJ).—Fast-moving changes have been made in the City code on takeovers and mergers, the panel that administers the code said today.

It said the code has been modified in the light of the experience of the panel in handling documents relating to nearly 1,200 takeovers or mergers since 1969.

One of the changes requires directors who recommend the lower of two offers to justify their decision.

Directors who wish to make an irrevocable commitment to accept an offer that transfers effective control must consult the panel before doing so, another rule states.

In another change, the code says that a party making an offer and who buys shares above his offer price must increase the price of the offer to not less than the highest price paid for the shares so acquired.

The code also says that shareholders and their associates who buy shares in an offer situation in order to build up a holding to defeat the offer are entitled to do so.

The working party that drew up the changes in the code is

Imports Hit Steel Industry Upturn in U.S.

Bethlehem Chief Says Inflow Is Still Heavy

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Feb. 16 (AP-DJ).—Imports are taking the map out of the U.S. steel industry's projected recovery, Stewart S. Cort, Bethlehem Steel Corp. chairman, said today in explaining why steel shipments remain well below anticipated levels. Shipments are inching up, he said, but the reason they are not more robust is due to continued heavy imports. Despite the West Coast dock strike, he said, January imports probably equaled the 1.3 million tons shipped into the country in December.

Delivery Shortfall He echoed previous estimates that industry shipments in the first quarter will be only 2.15 million to 2.2 million tons, below the 2.4 million tons shipped in the 1971 quarter.

He said it is still "plausible" that total 1972 shipments will reach the 9.4-million-ton level he was predicting two months ago. He said this figure, which represents an 8 percent growth from the 1971 level, is based on an anticipated decline in imports from last year's record 18.3 million tons to around 16 million tons.

However, that figure "will certainly" be exceeded unless a new quota agreement is reached soon between the State Department and Japanese and European producers, Mr. Cort said.

The Japanese firms, which last year only slightly exceeded the quota called for under the agreement that expired Dec. 31, are said to be ready to sign a new second limiting the growth of their exports to 3.5 percent a year. But EEC industry, especially France, which increased its U.S. shipments 8.4 percent last year, are still reluctant to set new voluntary limits, Mr. Cort said.

A meeting of European producers in Brussels next Tuesday may determine whether an agreement is possible this year, he said.

Company Reports

Alco Standard
Fourth Quarter 1971
Revenue (millions) 146.2
Profit (millions) 2.13
Per Share 0.18

El Paso Natural Gas
Fourth Quarter 1971
Revenue (millions) 367.95
Profit (millions) 15.41
Per Share 0.51

Year
Revenue (millions) 1,030.2
Profit (millions) 37.0
Per Share 1.36

Kellogg
Fourth Quarter 1971
Revenue (millions) 124.5
Profit (millions) 12.73
Per Share 0.35

Year
Revenue (millions) 671.1
Profit (millions) 55.05
Per Share 1.51

Whitbread
Fourth Quarter 1971
Revenue (millions) 232.1
Profit (millions) 10.0
Per Share 0.84

Year
Revenue (millions) 1,274.5
Profit (millions) 50.29
Per Share 4.24

French Trade Surplus Narrowed in January

PARIS, Feb. 16 (AP-DJ).—France's foreign trade surplus narrowed to 158 million francs in January, from surpluses of 173 million francs in December, and 222 million francs in January 1971, provisional figures issued today by the Finance Ministry show.

Imports totaled 9,208 billion francs, down from 10,909 billion a month earlier, but up from 7,889 billion a year ago.

Exports totaled 9,366 billion francs, down from 11,053 billion a month earlier but up from 8,168 billion in January, 1971.

Good Economic News Lifts N.Y. Stock Prices

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (NYT).—Prices broke out of a week-long consolidation pattern to score a substantial advance on the New York Stock Exchange today.

The Dow Jones industrial average, climbing steadily during the busy session, gained 5.45 to 928.94. In the process, it finished at the highest level in more than eight months, sporting the best closing figure since 923.06 on June 7.

Generally, the news background was favorable. The rate of housing starts gained in January. The government has reported increases in both industrial output and personal income for January. And the exchange said that stock-market debt, a sign of growing investor participation in the market—continued to increase in January.

Also, Morgan Guaranty Trust cut its prime rate to 4 1/2 percent. Another prop to the stock

market was the strong tone to bond prices today.

It was a market that saw blue chips and low-price issues shake the limelight. Glamour stocks, generally the leaders in a climbing market, turned in a mixed performance.

Curtis-Wright, the volume leader, ran up 5 1/4 to 32. Over the last eight trading days, the stock has climbed a total of 14 1/8.

As the holder for the North American rights to the Wankel rotary engine, Curtis-Wright was the object of considerable speculation on Wall Street. One was that General Motors might start producing Wankel engines in quantity for some of its 1974 model cars.

Turnover rose to 20.57 million shares from yesterday's 17.77 million.

Advancing groups included drugs, airlines, chemicals, gold, retailers and nonferrous metals.

Strong Blue Chips

Strong blue-chip performers included Sears, Roebuck, up 2 1/4 to 105 1/4, Eastman Kodak, up 2 to 108, and Procter & Gamble, up 1 5/8 to 83 1/2.

Chrysler, rising 1 1/2 to 34 3/8 on car sales for early February, GM, showing a smaller sales increase, dropped 1 to 79 1/4.

Warner Communications, which has changed its name from Kinney Services, rose 2 1/4 to 43 3/8 in active trading.

Riesch & Lomb Jumps

Among the higher glimmers were Riesch & Lomb, up 8 3/4 to 185 and Walt Disney Productions, up 3 5/8 to 165. Whitpool boomed 8 1/4 to 105 1/2 after reporting improved profits for 1971. On the downside by a point or more were Control Data, Memorex, Corning Glass and Natamex.

Meanwhile, prices on the American Stock Exchange and on the OTC market closed higher for the second consecutive session in stepped-up trading.

The exchange's price index finished up 0.06 at 27.53. In the counter market, the NASDAQ industrial index climbed 1.29 to 332.29.

NASDAQ actives included Rank 37 3/4, up 7/8, Cavanaugh, 9 1/2, up 1/2, Penn Offshore Gas, 9 3/4, off 1/8, and AT&T 43 7/8, up 1/8.

Turnover on the exchange rose to 8.8 million shares from 5.5 million shares yesterday.

On the bond market prices rose through most of the session, closing at or near their best of the day. Corporates closed 1/2 point higher on the day. Government intermediates posted gains of 3/32 to 3/8 point.

**MARCH 1ST 1972
OPENING OF THE
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téléc: 27.740

New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible][illegible]

Eurodollars				European Gold Markets			
Feb. 26, 1972				Feb. 16, 1972			
	Md.	Asked	Change		Op.	Cl.	N.C.
1 Day/31 Mar		3 1/4		London	46.00	46.25	+0.25
One Month	3 1/4		- 1/8	Zurich	46.00		
Three Months	3 1/2		- 1/8	Paris (12.5 kile)	45.13	45.40	+ 0.27
One Year	4 1/4	5 1/4	- 1/16				

International Bonds Traded in Europe

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arbitrageur**

Unique opportunity available for seasoned and experienced trader in European securities including Sterling area.

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Please call me at _____

FIRST NATIONAL CITY FUND

As from February 15, 1972, upon presentation of coupon No. 3, it will be paid:

Gross amount	S.Fr. 0.70
Less Anticipated tax of 30%	S.Fr. 0.21
	S.Fr. 0.49

or to bearers of bank affidavits:

Gross amount	S.Fr. 0.70
Less Supplementary U.S. tax	S.Fr. 0.14
	S.Fr. 0.56

It will be possible for the shareholders who are not domiciled in Switzerland to claim from the Federal tax authorities the reimbursement of the Swiss anticipated tax of S.Fr. 0.21 per share by means of form R 25A., which will be furnished upon request by the Administration Fédérale des Contributions, 3003 Berna.

However, upon presentation of a bank affidavit, the gross dividend per share of S.Fr. 0.70 will be paid without any deduction of the Swiss anticipatory tax: it is, however, subject to the supplementary U.S. tax, amounting to S.Fr. 0.14 per share. This alternative applies only to bearers domiciled abroad, and only on the condition that the certificate is deposited with a Swiss bank or with the following payment offices:

FIRST NATIONAL CITY BANK, FIRST NATIONAL CITY BANK, FIRST NATIONAL CITY BANK,	Genève branch, New York 111, Amsterdam Sébrast Brussels Frankfurt Luxembourg	Quai G. Guldau 16-18 Wall Street Hearst Kong London (City Office) Wilton Paris Tokyo
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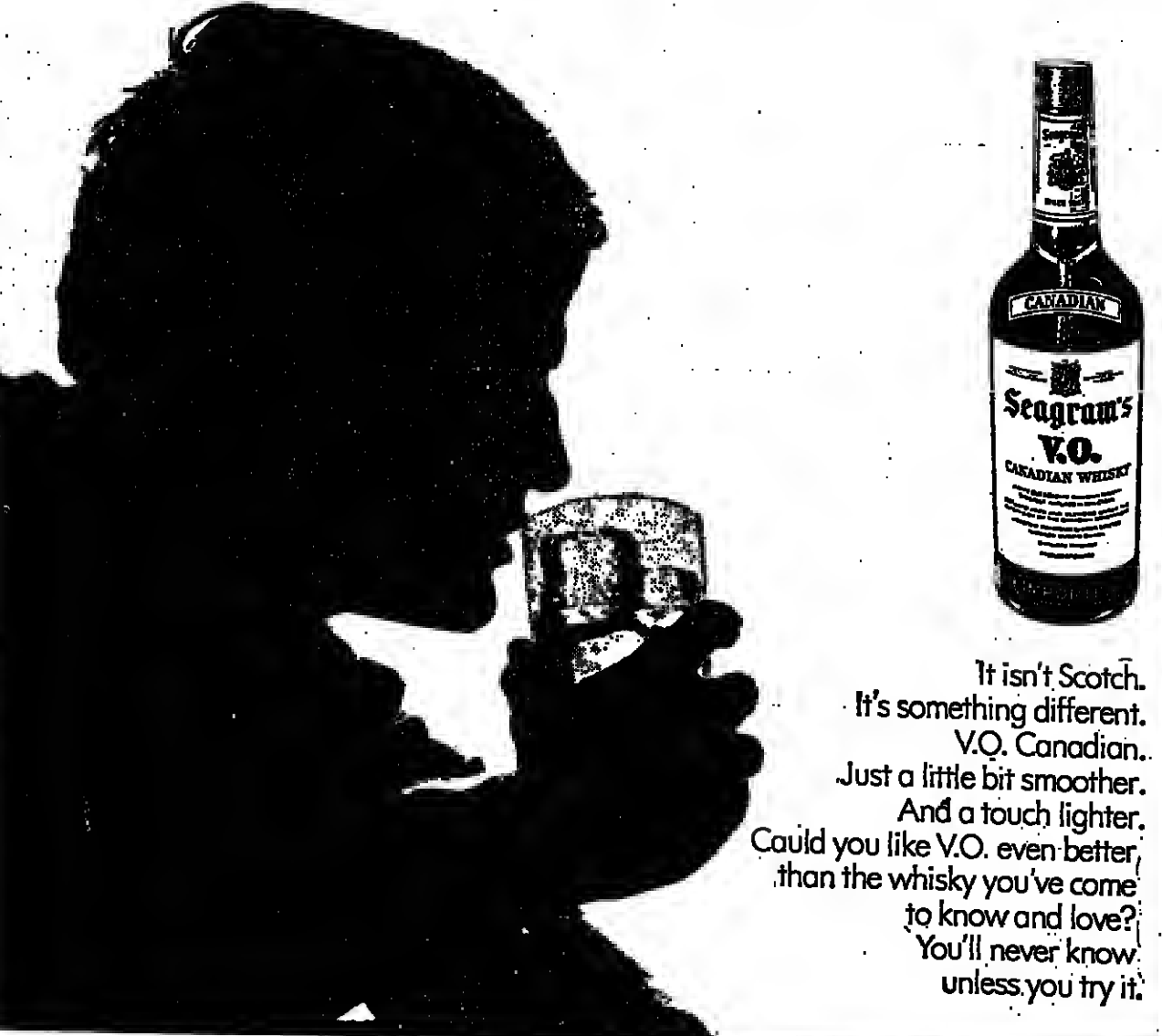
Bank LEU & Co. A.G., Zurich.
Kreditbank S.A., Luxembourg, Luxembourg.
Androsbank A/S, Oslo.

The managing company and the depositary bank holds the regulation of the fund at the disposal of the bearers of shares certificates

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NEW ISSUE

February 16, 1972

\$15,000,000

Republic of Iceland 8% External Loan Bonds Due 1987

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Banque Lambert S.C.S.

Hambros Bank

Westdeutsche Landesbank

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Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.	Andersens Bank A/S	Arnhold & S. Bleichroeder, Inc.
Baer Securities Corporation	Banca d'America e d'Italia S.p.A.	Banca Nazionale del Lavoro
Banco di Roma / Commerciale AG / Credit Lyonnais	Banca Commerciale Italiana	Bankers Trust International
Bankhaus Hermann Lampe K.G.	Bankhaus Friedrich Simon K.G. & A.	Bankhaus von Bielefeld S.A.
Bank of Brussels S.A.	Bank of France du Commerce Extérieur	Bank of India
Bank Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.	Bank Lambert-Luxembourg S.A.	Bank Nationale de Paris
Bank of Neuf, Schlumberger, Mallet	Bank of Paris et des Pays-Bas	Bank Populaire Suisse (Underwriters) S.A.
Bank Rothschild	Bank of Suez et de l'Union des Mines	Baring Brothers & Co.
H. Albert & Co. N.V.	Bayerische Vereinsbank	Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft
Capitalfin Internationale S.p.A.	Cazenove & Co.	"La Centrale" Finanziaria Generale S.p.A.
Continental Bank S.A.	Cosmos Bank (Overseas)	Credit Commercial de France
Credit Suisse (Bahamas)	Creditanstalt-Bankverein	Credito Italiano
Den Danske Landmandsbank	Deutsche Bank	Deutsche Girozentrale
Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation	Dresdner Bank	Edicentro S.p.A.
Fellesbanken A/S	Finacor	Fleming, Suez, Brown Brothers
Goldman Sachs International Corp.	Gutzwiller, Kurt, Bungener Securities	Handelsbank in Zurich (Overseas)
Hill Samuel & Co.	Kansallis-Osake-Pankki	Kidder, Peabody & Co.
Kleinwort Benson	Kreditbank N.V.	Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourg
Kuwait Foreign Trading, Contracting and Investment Company	Kuwait Investment Co. S.A.K.	Lehman Brothers
Lloyds & Bolsa International Bank	Manufacturers Hanover	Merck, Finck & Co.
B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co.	Model, Roland & Co., Inc.	Sammel Montag & Co.
Nordic Bank	Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale	Nordiska Foreningsbanken Ab
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.	Orion Bank	Peterbroeck, van Campenhout Securities S.A.
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Schoeller & Co.	J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co.	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken
Société Générale	Société Générale de Banque S.A.	Strass, Turnbull & Co.
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American Stock Exchange Trading

1971-72 Stocks and Bonds										1971-72 Stocks and Bonds										1971-72 Stocks and Bonds																								
High					Low					Div.					High					Low					Div.					High					Low					Div.				
144	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	144	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	144	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	145	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	145	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	145	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00									
145	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	146	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	146	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	147	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	147	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	147	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00									
146	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	147	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	148	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	149	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	149	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	149	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00									
147	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	148	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	149	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	150	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	150	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	150	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00									
148	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	149	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	150	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	151	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	151	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	151	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00									
149	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	150	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	151	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	152	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	152	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	152	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00									
150	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	151	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	152	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	153	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	153	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	153	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00									
151	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	152	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	153	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	154	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	154	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	154	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00									
152	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	153	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	154	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	155	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	155	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	155	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00									
153	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	154	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	155	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	156	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	156	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	156	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00									
154	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	155	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	156	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	157	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	157	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	157	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00									
155	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	156	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	157	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	158	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	158	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	158	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00									
156	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	157	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	158	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	159	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	159	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	159	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00									
157	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	158	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	159	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	160	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	160	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	160	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00									
158	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	159	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	160	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	161	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	161	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	161	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00									
159	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	160	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	161	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	162	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	162	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	162	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00									
160	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	161	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	162	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	163	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	163	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	163	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00									
161	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	162	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	163	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	164	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	164	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	164	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00									
162	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	163	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	164	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	165	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	165	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	165	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00									
163	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	164	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	165	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	166	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	166	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	166	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00									
164	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	165	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	166	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	167	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	167	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	167	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00									
165	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	166	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	167	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	168	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	168	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	168	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00									
166	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	167	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	168	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	169	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	169	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	169	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00									
167	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	168	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	169	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	170	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	170	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	170	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00									
168	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	169	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	170	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	171	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	171	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	171	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00									
169	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	170	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	171	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	172	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	172	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	172	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00									
170	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	171	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	172	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	173	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	173	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	173	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00									
171	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	172	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	173	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	174	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	174	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	174	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00									
172	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	173	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	174	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	175	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	175	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	175	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00									
173	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	174	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	175	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	176	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	176	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	176	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00									
174	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	175	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	176	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	177	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	177	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	177	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00									
175	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	176	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	177	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	178	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	178	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	178	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00									
176	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	177	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	178	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	179	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	179	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	179	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00									
177	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	178	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	179	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	180	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	180	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	180	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00									
178	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	179	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	180	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	181	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	181	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	181	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00									
179	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	180	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	181	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	182	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	182	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	182	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00									
180	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	181	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	182	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	183	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	183	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	183	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00									
181	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	182	3%	Abco	14.00	14.00	14.00	183	3%	Abco	14.00	14.0.																												

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Feb. 16, '73

NEW YORK (AP) — Closing prices on Feb. 16, 1971

NEW YORK (AP) — Closing prices on Feb. 16, 1971

Closing prices on Feb. 16, 1944

2075	Bombardier	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
1150	Brinco	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
1200	CAF Ind	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2

2350 Woodward	28	27½	28	+1
MINES				
300 Ancon	3.22	3.22	3.22	+10

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